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The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN. [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 7. ALTOONA, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1862. NO. 15.

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

...McCRUM,.....H. C. DERN,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY.

The Only Place Where a Cure Can be Obtained.

DR. JOHNSON has discovered the most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the world for all Private Diseases, Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembling, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible disorders arising from the solitary Habits of Youth—those SECRET and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformity, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cured, and full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

OFFICE, NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET,

Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number

Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office.

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

No Mercury or Nauseus Drugs.

DR. JOHNSON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects of the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of spirits, Evil-Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

THOUSANDS of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons MUST, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."

It is a *melancholy fact* that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that *Deadly Poison, Mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health to the care of the many Unlearned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you trifling month after month, taking their filthy and poisonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your galling disappointment.

Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising.

His credential or diplomas always hang in his office.

His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive *Private Practice* than any other Physician in the world.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this institution, year after year, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentlemen of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to this Institution, in the following manner:

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Maryland.

Choice Poetry.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.

The following touching stanzas are from the Ballad of the "Old Chapel Bell," by JOHN G. SAXE:

Ah! well I mind me of a child,
A gleesome, happy maid,
Who came with constant step to church,
In comely garb arrayed,
And knelt her down full solemnly,
And penitently prayed.

And oft, when church was done I marked
That little maiden near
This pleasant spot, with book in hand
As you are sitting here—
She read the story of the Cross,
And wept with grief sincere.

Years rolled away—and I beheld
The child to woman grown;
Her cheek was fairer, and her eye
With brighter lustre shone;
But childhood's truth and innocence
Were still the maiden's own.

I never rang a merrier peal
Than when, a joyous bride,
She stood beneath the sacred porch,
A noble youth beside,
And plighted him her maiden troth,
In maiden love and pride.

I never tolled a deeper knell,
Than when in after years
They laid her in the church-yard here,
Where this low mound appears—
(The very grave, my boy, that you
Are watering now with tears!)

"*It is thy mother!* gentle boy,
That claims this tale of mine—
Thou art a flower whose fatal birth
Destroyed the parent vine!
A precious flower thou art my child—
Two lives were given for thine!

One was thy sainted mother's when
She gave thee mortal birth;
And one thy Saviour's, when in death,
He shook the solid earth;
Go! boy, and live as may befit
Thy life's exceeding worth!"

The boy awoke, as from a dream,
And thoughtful, looked around,
But nothing saw, save at his feet—
His mother's lowly mound,
And by his side that ancient bell
Half hidden in the ground!

Select Miscellany.

BATTLE OF A BULL AND A GRIZZLY BEAR.

In *Harper's Magazine* for May there is a thrillingly interesting narrative of "A Dangerous Journey," by a lone traveler, (a revenue officer,) from San Francisco south to San Luis Obispo. The incident occurred in 1849, when there was little law or government in that part of the world. The officer had lost his mule, and was on foot when he witnessed the fight. Here is his story of it:

After losing my mule, I had proceeded on foot a couple of miles, when I discovered that a large band of Spanish cattle, which had been visible for some time in the distance, began to close in toward the line of my route, evidently with the intention of cutting me off. Their gestures were quite hostile enough to inspire a solitary footman with uneasiness. A fierce-looking bull led the way, followed by a lowing regiment of stags, steers, and cows, crowding one upon the other in their furious charge. As they advanced, the leader occasionally stopped to tear up the earth and shake his horns; but the mass kept crowding on, their tails switching high in the air, and uttering the most fearful bellowing, while they tossed their horns and stared wildly, as if in mingled rage and astonishment. I had heard too much of the wild cattle of California, and their hostility toward men on foot at this season of the year, not to become at once sensible of my dangerous position.

The nearest tree was half a mile to the left, on the margin of a dry creek. There was a grove of small oaks winding for some distance along the banks of the creek; but between the spot where I stood and this place of security scattering bands of cattle were grazing. However, there was no time to hesitate upon a choice of difficulties. Two or three hundred wild cattle rushing furiously toward one in an open plain assist him in coming to a very rapid conclusion. I know of no position in which human strength is of so little avail—the tremendous aggregation of brute force opposed to one feeble pair of arms seems so utterly irresistible. I confess instinct lent me a helping hand in this. Scarcely conscious of the act, I ran with all my might for the nearest tree. The thundering of heavy hoofs after me, and the furious bellowing that resounded over the plain, spread a contagion among the grazing herds on the way, and with one accord they joined in the chase. It is in no spirit of boastfulness that I assert the fact, but I certainly made that half-mile in as few minutes as ever the same distance was make by mortal man. When I reached the tree I looked back. The advance body of the cattle were within a hundred yards, bearing down in a whirlwind of dust. I lost no time in making my retreat secure. As the enemy rushed in, tearing up the earth, and glaring at me with their fierce, wild eyes, I had gained the fork of the tree, about six feet from the ground, and felt very thankful that I was beyond their reach. Still there was something fearful in being blockaded in such a place for the night. An intolerable thirst parched my throat. The effects of the exertion were scarcely perceptible at first, but as I regained my breath it seemed impossible to exist an hour longer without water. In this valley the climate is so intensely dry during the Summer heats, that the juices of the system are quickly absorbed, and the skin becomes like a sheet of parchment. My head felt as if compressed in a band of iron; my tongue was dry and swollen.—I would have given all I possessed, or ever hoped to possess, for a single glass of water.

While in this position with the prospect of a dreary night before me, and suffering the keenest physical anguish, a very singular circumstance occurred to relieve me of further apprehension respecting the cattle, though it suggested a new danger for which I was equally unprepared. A fine young bull had descended the bed of the creek in search of a water-hole.—While pushing his way through the bushes he was suddenly attacked by a grizzly bear. The struggle was terific. I could see the tops of the bushes sway violently to and fro, and hear the heavy crash of drift-wood as the two powerful animals writhed in their fierce embrace. A cloud of dust rose from the spot. It was not distant over a hundred yards from the tree in which I had taken refuge. Scarcely two minutes elapsed before the bull broke through the bushes. His head was covered with blood, and great flakes of flesh hung from his fore shoulders; but instead of manifesting signs of defeat, he seemed literally to glow with defiant rage. Instinct had taught him to seek an open space. A more splendid specimen of an animal I never saw; lithe and wiry, yet wonderfully massive about the shoulders, combining the rarest qualities of strength and symmetry. For a moment he stood glaring at the bushes, his head erect, his eyes flashing, his nostrils distended, and his whole form fixed and rigid. But scarcely had I time to glance at him when a huge bear, the largest and most formidable I had ever saw in a wild state, broke through the opening.

A trial of brute force that baffles description now ensued. Badly as I had been treated by the cattle, my sympathies were greatly in favor of the bull, which seemed to me to be much the nobler animal of the two. He did not wait to meet the charge but lowering his head, boldly rushed upon his savage adversary. The grizzly was active and wary. He no sooner got within reach of the bull's horns, than he seized them in his powerful grasp, keeping the head to the ground by main strength, and the tremendous weight of his body, while he bit at the nose with his teeth, and raked stripes of flesh from his body with his hind paws. The two animals must have been of very nearly equal weight.—On the one side there was the advantage of superior agility and two sets of weapons—the teeth and claws; but on the other greater powers of endurance and more inflexible courage. The position thus assumed was maintained for some time—the bull struggling desperately to free his head while the blood streamed from his nostrils—the bear straining every muscle to drag him to the ground. No advantage seemed to be gained on either side. The result of the battle evidently depended on the merest accident.

As if by mutual consent, each gradually ceased struggling, to regain breath, and as much as five minutes must have elapsed while they were locked in this motionless but terrible embrace. Suddenly the bull, by one desperate effort, wrenched his head from the grasp of his adversary, and retreated a few steps. The bear stood up to receive him. I now watched with breathless interest, for it was evident that each animal had staked his life on the issue of the conflict. The cattle from the surrounding plains had crowded in, and stood moaning and bellowing around the combatants; but as if withheld by terror, none seemed disposed to interfere. Rendered furious by his wounds, the bull now gathered up all his energies, and charged with such impetuous force and ferocity that the bear, despite the most terrific blows with his paws, rolled over in the dust, vainly struggling to defend himself. The lunges and thrusts of the former were perfectly furious. At length by a sudden and well-directed motion of his head, he got one of his horns under the bear's belly and gave it a rip that brought out a clotted mass of entrails. It was apparent the battle must soon end. Both were grievously wounded, and neither could last much longer. The ground was torn up and covered with blood for some distance around, and the panting of the struggling animals became each moment heavier and quicker. Maimed and gory, they fought with the desperate certainty of death—the bear rolling over and over, vainly striking out to avoid the fatal horns of his adversary—the bull ripping, thrusting, and tearing with irresistible ferocity.

At length as if determined to end the conflict, the bull drew back, lowered his head, and made one tremendous charge; but blinded by the blood that trickled down his forehead, he missed his mark, and rolled headlong on the ground. In an instant the bear whirled and was upon him. Thoroughly invigorated by the prospect of a speedy victory, he tore the flesh in huge masses from the ribs of his prostrate foe. The two rolled over and over in the terrible death struggle; nothing was now to be seen save a heaving, gory mass, dimly perceptible through the dust. A few minutes would certainly have terminated the bloody strife, so far as my favorite was concerned, when, to my astonishment, I saw the bear relax in his efforts, roll over from the body of his prostrate foe, and drag himself feebly a few yards from the spot. His entrails had burst entirely through the wound in his belly, and now lay in long strings over the ground. The next moment the bull erect and fierce as ever. Shaking the blood from his eyes, he looked around, and seeing the reeking mass before him, lowered his head for the final and most desperate charge. In the death-struggle that ensued both animals seemed animated by supernatural strength. The grizzly struck out wildly, but with such destructive energy that the bull, upon drawing back his head, presented a horrible and ghastly spectacle; his tongue, a mangled mass of shreds, hanging from his mouth, his eyes torn completely from their sockets, and his whole face stripped to the bone. On the other hand, the bear was ripped completely open, and writhing in his last agonies. Here it was that indomitable courage prevailed; for blinded and maimed as he was, the bull, after a momentary pause to regain his wind, dashed wildly at his adversary again, determined to be victorious even in death. A terrible roar escaped from the dying grizzly. With a last frantic effort he sought to make his escape, scrambling over and over in the dust. But his strength was gone. A few more thrusts from the savage victor and he lay stretched upon the sand, his muscles quivering convulsively, his huge body a resistless mass. A clutching motion of the claws—a groan—a gurgle of the throat—and he was dead.

The bull now raised his bloody crest, uttered a deep bellowing sound, shook his horns triumphantly and slowly walked off not, however, without turning every few steps to renew the struggle if necessary.—But his last battle was fought. As the blood streamed from his wounds a death-chill came over him. He stood for some time, unyielding to the last, bracing himself up, his legs apart, his head gradually drooping; then dropped on his fore-knees and lay down; soon his head rested upon the ground; his body became motionless; a groan, a few convulsive respirations, and he too, the noble victor, was dead.

During this strange and sanguinary struggle the cattle, as I stated before, had gathered in and around the combatants. The most daring, as if drawn toward the spot by the smell of blood or some irresistible fascination, formed a circle within twenty or thirty yards, and gazed at the murderous work that was going on with startled and terror-stricken eyes; but none dared to join in defence of their champion. No sooner was the battle ended, and the victor and the vanquished stretched dead upon the ground, than a panic seized the excited multitude, and by one accord they set up a wild bellowing, switched their tails in the air, and started off full speed for the plains. I was thus fortunately released from imprisonment in the tree, and continued my journey towards San Miguel.

WONDER AT A BOLD YANKEE.

A man in a Federal uniform, says the Huntsville (Ala.) *Democrat* of the 9th, rode into Fayetteville, Tenn., on Sunday last, conversed freely with the citizens, said he belonged to an Ohio Regiment, allowed a citizen, who asked permission to examine his gun, removing the cap before handing it to him, dined at a tavern with his gun on his lap at the table, had his horse fed and left. The citizens thought him one of Morgan's men notwithstanding his representation. A short time after, however, they were undeceived. Coming four or five miles on the road to Huntsville, he overtook an old white man with four negroes, and three wagons of bacon; he forced them to drive their wagons close together, put fodder under them, take out the mules and retire a few steps. Then, lighting a match, he set fire to the wagons, consuming them and their contents.—Riding to a church, a few miles distant, where preaching was, he asked the preacher if any soldiers were there, and saying that if there were he wanted them. Receiving a negative answer, he rode away, and crossing the road ten miles this side of Fayetteville with two other Federals. This is the last we heard of them. The owner of the bacon and wagons returned to Fayetteville, with his negroes and mules, and related his misfortune. Several men went in pursuit of the bold marauders, but failed to find them.

☞ A little boy, a few days since while coming down stairs, was cautioned by his mother not to lose his balance. His question which followed was a puzzle:—"Mother, if I should lose my balance, where would it go to?"

CUMULATIN' A BEEHIVE.

BY CAPTAIN JERE WILLIAMS.

"Boys, I know where there is a Secesh bee-hive," said Jack Philips, one dull morning, while we were quartered on Cheat Mountain Summit.

"Where is it?" asked one of his two hearers.

"If you'll promise to go along and help 'cumulate it, I'll tell you."

"Count me one," said Jed Wicks.

"Count me half a dozen, if you want that many," said Bill Reese.

"But I'll tell you, boys, it's down at Robinson's, on Cheat river, and worse than that, it's in the kitchen loft; and still worse, he has two all-fired cross blood hounds."

"Come to think," said Jed Wicks, "I havn't time to go."

"I never agreed to go," said Bill Reese.

"Look-a-here, fellers, I tell you we can 'cumulate that 'ere honey, and ef you fellers are afeered to go, I can find somebody that ain't."

"This left hander at their courage set them to warding off other excuses.

"I'm not afeered to go," said Jed, "but may be Robinson is a Union man, and it wouldn't do, you know."

"Not by a derned sight, he ain't. He's one of these cussed neutral Secesh that's ten times wuss than an out-and-outer.—He carries news to Greenbrier camp, and I'll prove it on him afore a week."

"But, then," interposed Bill, "we can't get past the camp guards; and if we could it looks a little to much like stealin."

"Gittin' a past the guards ain't common amusement," said Jack, "just say you'll go, and the honey is ourn. And as to the moral pint, we'll go 'cordin to law and custom, you know. Fust, demandin' of the Secesh bees to take the oath, they refusin', we arrest them and confiscate their property. All fair and legal, you see.—What's stealin' in times o' peace is confiscatin' and 'cumulatin times o' war. For stealin' you git promoted. So, you see, in a moral pint of view it's intirely different."

Their qualms of conscience being thus satisfactorily disposed of, and Jack having insured their hides against the hounds, they agreed to go if he would get a pass to take them through the guard lines.

"Come right along, then," said Jack, and they followed him to a remote beat, where was walking, to and fro, a German sentinel, who could not read English.—After the usual challenge Jack advanced, and drawing from the folds of his pocket book a crumpled paper, read as follows:

CAMP CHEAT MOUNTAIN SUMMIT,
October 18, 1861.

The guard will pass the bearer, and two comrades, on very important business.

Brig. Gen. MILROY.

The German understood none of this, except the name and title of the General, and Jack, to prevent him from calling a corporal of the guard, looked very important, and made him understand that the General wished the expedition kept a profound secret. The sentinel deferentially stepped aside, and they passed on.

"How in the dickens did you get that pass, Jack?" inquired Bill.

"Pass be hanged! It was nothing but a little note Robinson sent up to the General t'other day by me, about the boys a stealin' from him. Yes, I give it to him much."

"But what does the note say?" eagerly inquired Bill.

"Why, it says as how if the General 'lows any of the soldiers to come stealin' about him, his dog shouldn't leave har nor hide on 'em. He done it to skeer me, as he noticed me a eyein' his bee-hive. I tuk the hint and the note, and told him like as not some of the boys would be down this very day, and mebbe steal his bee-hive or somethin'; says he, 'do you see *them?*' pintin' at his dogs. Says I, 'I believe I see 'em.' Says he, 'one o' them will tear the hind legs off a man the fust jerk, ef I tell 'em to.' Says I, 'keep a sharp look out,' and mentioned to him 'specially to keep his eyes peeled to-day."

Bill and Jed stopped.

"Jack," said Bill, "my opinion is you're tryin' to git us into an infernal scrape."

"Nary time, fellers; nary time. I jist wanted the Secesh cuss to understand that Jack Philips can 'cumulate that bee-hive if him and his dogs was a straddle of it. I tell you, 'pon honor, that I have the ropes all laid, and that bee-hive is as good as ourn without ary scratch. I'll manage Robinson and the dogs myself; they shan't as much as look toward you."

After some further assurance they proceeded, and when they approached the house they crept quietly through the laurel to make a reconnoisance. There sat Robinson in the very door through which they would have to pass in order to reach the bee-hive, and by the doorsteps lay the two ferocious dogs. Appearances, certainly, were not very promising, but Jack quietly remarked, "all right, old feller."

"Now, Bill," said he, "you and Jed remain here, silent and still, until you hear me holler, and then double quick in, wrap a blanket around the bee-hive and bring it into the laurel up the point. You needn't be a afeered of Robinson and the dogs, they'll be 'tended to."

About two hundred yards from the house was a footway across the river, that part farthest from the house being a single plank. The water was three or four feet deep, swift and cold, and the banks quite bluff.

In about a half an hour from the time Jack left his friends, Robinson was startled by hearing a squawking in the direction of the bridge, and looking up, saw Jack crossing the river with a chicken under his arm.

"Hold on, there, you infernal scoundrel!" he shouted, "or I'll set the dogs on you. Here Tiger, here Maje," and he and the dogs started on a run.

"'Tain't none of your chickens, "shouted Jack, feigning fright, "I bought it down at the widder's."

"Hold on, I tell you!" shouted the enraged Robinson, "and I'll see whose it is, you Yankee thief."

Jack stopped at the further end of the foot-way, and stood with his toe under one end of the plank, while Robinson advanced from the other, shaking his fist and exclaiming:

"I'll teach you to come here stealin', you pilferin', scoundrel abolition—"

KEROUSE!

Jack had dexterously thrown the end of the plank sidewise, and Robinson and the dogs were floundering, and fighting, and climbing over each other in four feet of water. Jack gave a loud shout, took to his heels, and, at the appointed rendezvous found his comrades with a hive of rich honey.—*Wilkes' Spirit.*

POSTAL INCIDENT.

A young man from the rural district went to the post office the other day with a bank-note for a dollar's worth of stamps. He was told that paper money was not received. He went for Spanish quarters.

"We don't receive them now," said the attendant, "for more than twenty cents apiece.

The countryman thought Uncle Sam mighty particular, so he went and obtained a dollar's worth of coppers.

"Now," said he, on returning to the office, and laying down his pile on the window of the delivery, "I guess I can suit you."

The man inside looked at the display of coppers, and coolly replied:

"We never take more than three cents in copper at one time—it is not a legal tender above that sum."

The countryman looked at the composed official for the space of a minute without stirring, and then belched out:

"Look here, you!—ain't you almighty kind of particular, for fellows backed up in such a jail as this 'ere? You don't take only three cents of copper at a time, hey? Well, then, s'pose you give me three cents worth of stamps anyhow."

The official very politely cut him off a single stamp, and passed it out, for which the countryman laid down three cents.—He was about to pass away, when the latter cried out:

"Look here, you! That 'ere's one time. Now s'pose you give me three cents worth more on 'em!"

Uncle Sam's clerk was not slow in discovering that he had caught a Tartar. He turned back to the window, and asked:

"How many coppers have you got?"

"Well, only about ninety-seven of 'em. I had a hundred when I begun."

"Pass them in," was the gruff reply.

"Pass out your stamps fust, and then I will; but I reckon you won't ketch me again."

The stamps were passed out and the coppers handed over, when the countryman went off, saying:

"S'pose because a fellow holds office under Uncle Sam he thinks he's smarter'n all creation; but I guess they learn's something that time."

SAD TALES.—Correspondence has been freely resumed with loyal men in such parts of Tennessee as have been re-opened to civilization by the Union troops. Clergymen especially are getting to be communicative, and sad, very sad, are the tales some of them have to tell. One of them (an Episcopalian) writes to the *Church Journal* to say:

"My salary has been entirely stopped. For the last month or two I have been getting only from one to three dollars a week for my services as pastor, this being the amount of the Sunday onertory. Besides this I have a little school, but it does not yield me enough to pay my rent. My family consists of a wife and six small children. From this statement you may judge what are my prospects. In God's gracious providence only have I hope. O may the Lord send us a speedy peace."

Another writes:

"These themes have so filled all the papers, religious as well as secular, that I had well nigh come to the conclusion that religion had been absorbed by politics. O what a religious dearth prevails here!"

☞ In these days when sacks are fashionable female dresses, a gentleman may be thankful to the lady who may give him the sack—and contents.

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1862.

Successful Strategy.

Events of momentous importance to this nation and, perhaps, to the cause of liberty throughout the world, have followed each other in such rapid succession, within the past fortnight, that the largest daily papers will scarcely contain full particulars, and country weeklies can give but a faint outline of the more prominent. The names of those who have been instrumental in bringing them about have been immortalized, and a relief afforded to the dark historic pages of this, the second and, we believe, final struggle for liberty of thought, speech and action, and powerful demonstration of the fact that man is capable of self-government. Insurrectionists and traitors have been taught that treason cannot be tolerated, that it will be crushed out, and that their deepest schemes and boldest strokes to overthrow the best form of government the world ever saw, must in the end come to naught. Foreign nations have also been taught, if they did not previously know it, that the bone and sinew of the laboring millions of this country, when trained to the art of war, are more invincible than the "Old Guard" in its palmiest days, or the entire phalanx of British bayonets on the field of Waterloo. The armies of the Union fight for liberty and justice, and are therefore thrice armed. They feel that it is more honorable to die in a righteous cause, than to escape the dangers of battle and come off victors in a doubtful one.

Those who have heretofore complained of the tardy movements of the grand army of the Potomac, must surely now be satisfied that everything was being done for the best. The apparent inactivity of months only prepared it for the achievements of the past week. We shall not now be surprised to find those who were most loud in their censure, and unjust in criticism, gradually easing off and swinging around into the popular current, and according to the proper person superior strategy and magnificent results. Fewer men have been sacrificed, and greater advantages gained by the cautious movement of that army, than could possibly have followed an advance upon Manassas, two months since, when the clamor for that advance was made. Although the rebel fortifications at that place were not so extensive and invulnerable as generally supposed, yet they were sufficient to have butchered our troops by thousands. And, we may ask, what would have been gained by the taking of Manassas? In a strategic point of view it was worth nothing, because Richmond, the rebel capitol, could be more easily approached from another quarter—Yorktown—and if threatened from that direction the rebel army at Manassas must necessarily be withdrawn. The sequel has proved this. Had our troops taken Manassas, and marched thence on Richmond, the obstacles in thier way, natural as well as artificial, would have greatly impeded their progress, and to-day, instead of rejoicing over the evacuation of Yorktown and the surrender of Norfolk and Portsmouth, we might have complained of tardiness, and our troops been lying idle along the banks of the Rappahannock, awaiting the rebuilding of the bridges burned by the rebels in their retreat. The systematic movements of the armies under Generals McClellan, Wool and Burnside, threatening Norfolk and Richmond from three quarters, and gradually cutting off their means of communication with the South, has served to demoralize the rebel army and bring the citizens to a sense of their entire helplessness; consequently, they surrendered unconditionally. Richmond will not be given up without a struggle. It is the "last ditch" of the Confederate army of the Potomac, and, if they stand fire, many of them will die in it.

The operations of our fleets on the Mississippi, under Coms. Farragut and Foote, have won imperishable honors, and fully sustained the reputation of our navy. To bravery, ingenuity, and perfect knowledge of the art of war, rather than to numbers of men and number and strength of boats, are we indebted for the victories in that quarter.—But a small portion of the Mississippi river now remains in possession of the rebels. It is a question of time only when it shall be occupied by the Union flotilla. This secured, the rebels will be completely surrounded, and the days of the Confederacy very few.

We would like to give our readers full particulars of the late movements of our armies and the victories achieved, but our space will not admit of it. We give the most important and all for which we can find room.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The Lady's Book for June looks as charming as the month for which it is intended, and as bewitching as a belle dressed up after the style of the unsurpassed fashions which it contains. Godey should place the word "Excelsior" at the top of the title page. Nothing is looked for more anxiously than the monthly visits of the Lady's Book, by those who receive it regularly.—When it once becomes a visitor at the fireside and centre-table, nothing but the most adverse circumstances can prevent its return, year after year.—Price $3.00 per annum. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

☞ The miners at Broad Top "struck" for higher wages, a short time since, and we learn from the Bedford *Inquirer* that they received the increase. They were receiving 40 cents per ton and "struck" for 50 cents. The miners at Pottsville have also gone to work again, and the Philadelphia military, brought out to keep down rioting, have gone home. The increase demanded by them was granted by their employers.

☞ We have read nearly a dozen articles in the *Blair County Whig*, addressed to the people of this congressional district, but with the exception of a personal opposition to Mr. Hall, have thus far been unable to discover what the writer is after.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

Just the fix of the people in this region.

Corrections and Queries.

Shylock was in town this week looking up his rents, and complaining loudly of the Railroad Company because they didn't make things RIGHT with him. Threatens to take away their charter and demolish their property generally unless they lay a *branch road* from the main track to his property on Pine street. He was especially anxious to know how "No. 12" takes, and (as we didn't see him) left word for us to let him know. We are sorry we can't inform you, Mr. Horse Contractor, the general opinion, but we will give you our ideas. First, then, we think your spelling bad—as an evidence—"The Railroad Company went *cooly* to work and bought up the Legislature." Now you shouldn't have made that mistake, John. That looks bad for a man of your *weight*. Be more careful in future, man. A "cooly" would be a bad article with which to buy up a whole Legislature, John, especially in these times, when the price of that commodity is so unstable. We pray you consult your dictionary, Mr. Brotherline, before you on Friday pen "No. 13." Your reference to facts is also unfortunate, "J. B." The tonnage tax was not *three* mills as originally imposed, neither was it *two* mills in 1861. We had supposed that your experience as a *borer* in favor of its repeal that winter, would have posted you better. Neither did the State works cost $40,000,000, John, nor the half of it, with all the stealings and robbery thrown in. Will you be kind enough to tell us, *Sheriff*, whether coal was one of the articles affected by the repeal bill of that winter? One would suppose from your paper it was. Just add that to the other queries, and give us truthful answers to all. We will faithfully promise to pay you in the shape of a handsome "cooly," or plenty of "hard cash."

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT,
Close to Yorktown, May 5th, 1862.

MESSRS. MCCRUM & DERR:—"There is a divinity that shapes our ends," &c., and never was the truth of this more fully verified than in the recent events at Yorktown. We, here in front of Yorktown, have been manœuvreing and strengthening our position in order the more successfully to take possession of this rebel stronghold. Entrenchments have been thrown up, breastworks erected, guns of the largest calibre placed in proper position, and everything that the cunning and skill of an able general could devise and accomplish, has been done. The men have worked assiduously, night and day, as did our good old Revolutionary forefathers, with picks and shovels in hand and guns and ammunition on their backs, prepared to repel sorties from the enemy, at any moment, and on the shortest notice. Several have paid the penalty of thus daring; yet all went on quietly and successfully for about three weeks. "Not a drum was heard," nor a musical note from the sleepy bugle, to disturb the harmony of the pick and shovel in the accomplishment of their arduous duties. Balls and shell went whistling and shrieking above, around, and often in the midst of our brave boys, yet "all went quietly on before Yorktown." The work approached completion; the army before Yorktown felt itself ready to attack the army of 100,000 rebels strongly fortified in advance of them. On the 1st, 2d and 3d inst., the enemy kept up almost a continuous firing of shot and shell, many of them going completely over us, and many falling far short, but I have not yet heard of a single instance in which an effective shot was made. On one occasion a shell passed over our Headquarters, plunging into the ground, about one-fourth of a mile beyond us, tearing up everything before it. This was a terrible shot to the rebels, as I learned from the lips of a deserter. He told me that that shot burst the largest gun they had, and that he saw fifteen men lying dead around it, besides two or three who were carried off wounded. This continuous firing from their guns was carried on while the contemptible cowards were skulking away like thieves. Yesterday morning, word came in that the enemy was leaving the town, and soon every person was on tip-toe of excitement. They were followed up by a portion of General Carey's division, and at three o'clock we had possession of the town of Williamsburg. Before leaving, the scoundrels spiked what guns they could not take away, and strewed the ground with torpedoes. They left a number of miserable tents behind them, besides many other minor articles, such as crackers, tobacco, playing cards, etc. Some of our boys found swords and other more valuable articles, which they disposed of to good advantage. Company M was on picket at the time, and several of the boys were the first in the rebel forts. Gentlemen, were it not for certain unfortunate circumstances, I could heartily wish myself connected with Company M, where I would be enabled to carry out the design of my enlistment. Several persons were killed yesterday by the explosion of the torpedoes beneath their feet. One of the principal telegraph operators was in the act of taking possession of the telegraph office used by the rebels, when stepping unconsciously upon one of those infernal machines, it blew off both his legs, causing death in a few hours. I saw the poor fellow scarcely two hours previous. It is presumed by some that one of these instruments may lead to a mine, but I am disposed to doubt it. Quite a number of prisoners and deserters have come in to-day, and they all concur in saying that the rebels intend to make a stand at a swamp this side of Richmond, called Chickahominy, and fall back thence into Richmond. Davis, Johnson and Magruder were in Yorktown last night. How I would like to have bagged that game!

Well, gentlemen, we move immediately. Perhaps my next letter will be from Richmond, but at the first opportunity I shall give you a more detailed account of the evacuation.

Respects to all. BLAIN.

From the Rappahannock.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

The steamer Wyandock arrived this morning from the Rappahannock.

Her officers report that the Freeborn and Island Belle went up to Piankatonk on Saturday, and cut out two rebel schooners, one with a valuable cargo of whiskey and other stores.

The Belle proceeded up the latter river some distance and discovered a body of about 500 rebel deserters from the Gloucester point batteries, who stated that when the order was given they, being disgusted with the service, determined to march to the federal lines and surrender. They belonged to a Virginia regiment. They offered to lay down their arms, and expressed a willingness to take the oath of allegiance, which Capt. Harris, of the Belle, administered to all of them.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Norfolk and Portsmouth Surrendered.

MERRIMAC BLOWN UP.

REBEL GUN-BOATS CAPTURED.

They Approach within Shelling Distance of Richmond.

The correspondent of the Associated Press gives the following graphic account of the expedition against Norfolk and the subsequent surrender of that city and Portsmouth, together with the navy yard:

FORTRESS MONROE, May 9, 9 P. M.

Old Point this evening presents a most stirring spectacle—about a dozen steamer transports are loading troops. They will land on the shore opposite the Rip Raps, and march direct on Norfolk.

President Lincoln, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, is superintending the expedition himself. About six o'clock he went across to the place selected for landing which is about a mile below the Rip Raps. It is said he was the first to step on shore, and after examining for himself the facilities of landing, returned to the Point, where he was received with enthusiastic cheering by the troops who were embarked.

The Merrimac still lies off Craney Island, and the Monitor has resumed her usual position.

It is evident that the finale of the rebellion, so far as Norfolk is concerned, is rapidly approaching.

The general expectation is that the troops now embarking will have possession of the city before to-morrow night.

WILLOUGHBY'S POINT, Saturday morning, May 10.—The troops left during the night and at daylight could be seen from the wharf landing at Willoughby's Point, a short distance from the rip raps.

The point at which we have landed is known as Point Pleasant, one of the favorite drives from Norfolk.

The first regiment landed was the 20th New York, known as Max Weber's regiment, who pushed on immediately, under command of Gen. Weber, and were at eight o'clock in the morning picketed within five miles of Norfolk. The 1st Delaware regiment, Col. Andrews, was pushed forward at nine o'clock, accompanied by Gens. Mansfield and Viele and staff. They were soon followed by the 16th Massachusetts, Col. Wyman. The balance of the expedition consists of the Tenth New York, Col. Benedix, the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, Col. Boiley; the Ninety-ninth New York, Coast Guards; Major Dodges' battalion of mounted rifles, and Captain Folett's, company D, of the Fourth regular artillery.

Gen. Wool and staff remained to superintend the landing of the balance of the force, all of whom were landed and off before noon.

It is generally admitted that the President and Secretary Stanton have infused new vigor into both naval and military operations here, and that the country will have no cause for further complaint as to the insulting course of the rebels in this quarter.

The President has declared that Norfolk must fall, the Merrimac must succumb to the naval power of the Union, and that the Government property at Norfolk must be re-possessed at whatever cost it may require. What is more, he has determined to remain here until it is accomplished.

The iron-clad gunboat Galena, accompanied by the Port Royal and Aristook, went up the James river on Wednesday night, and although I have been unable to obtain any positive information from them since she silenced the forts in the lower part of the river, it is understood that the President has despatches from Gen. McClellan to the effect that they have given him most valuable aid in driving the enemy to the wall.

NEW YORK, May 11.

Special despatches state that the iron clad steamer Galena has sunk the rebel steamer Yorktown and captured the Jamestown in the James river.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

The following was received at the War Department this morning:

FORTESS MONROE, May 10th,
12 o'clock at night.

Norfolk is ours and also Portsmouth and the Navy Yard. Gen. Wool having completed the landing of his forces at Willoughby's Point, about nine o'clock this morning, completed his march on Norfolk with 5,000 men. Secretary Chase accompanied the General. About five miles from the landing place a rebel battery was found on the opposite side of the bridge over Tanner's creek. After a few discharges of companies of infantry the rebels burned the bridge; this compelled our forces to march around five miles further. At five o'clock in the afternoon our forces were within a short distance of Norfolk, and were met by a delegation of citizens and the city was formally surrendered. Our troops marched in and we now have possession.

The Merrimac was blown up by the rebels at two minutes before five o'clock this morning. She was set fire to about three o'clock, and the explosion took place at the time stated.

It was said to have been a grand sight by those who saw it.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 13.

Eight hundred and eighty-five prisoners released from Richmond on parole leave to-day on the steamer Wm. Kent. Ninety confederate prisoners who were to be returned to Richmond, positively refused, although earnestly urged and threatened by their officers, and took the oath of allegiance.

NORFOLK, May 12.

The city continues very quiet. Most of the stores are closed, but it is expected they will open in a day or two, except in cases where the occupants have left the city with the army.

Some excitement still prevails, but it is supposed that in a few days, when communication is fully opened with the Northern ports, confidence will be completely restored.

The prices of almost everything are astonishingly high. Candles for instance of a miserable quality sell at 60 cents per pound; common brown wrapping paper 50 cents per package: brown sugar 29 cents.

A number of stores will be opened, however, in a few days by parties from Old Point and Baltimore who will bring supplies of the articles so much wanted here.

The Post Office and Custom House will doubtless be re-opened very shortly. Very little Union sentiment is openly expressed. All over the city our soldiers, both privates and officers, freely talk with citizens, which must produce a good effect.

All the fortifications in the vicinity are occupied by Union troops, and all the public property is in the possession of the federal authorities.

The policy of the confederate troops appears to be to concentrate its troops at Richmond, and some even say that all the gulf States will be given up before Virginia, and that Richmond will be held to the very last.

All insist that desperate resistance will be made there if nowhere else.

Several negroes arrived from Suffolk this morning and report that there were no troops, guns or fortifications there, or on the road this side.

Among most of the citizens here there is but little confidence entertained in the officers of the Confederate Government.

The Confederate notes are refused in many places. Gold and silver are welcomed with enthusiasm by all classes of the population, many of whom have not seen either for many months.

Elizabeth river, between Norfolk and Portsmouth, is of a deep coffee color on account of the tobacco which has been thrown overboard. Large quantities were recovered to-day, damaged by water.

Gov. Viele, the Military Governor, pursues a course calculated to produce an impression of the superiority of the Federal Government and an intention to throw no obstacles in the way of private business, but to enforce the ordinances of the city government.

The *Day Book* newspaper will be continued as an afternoon instead of a morning paper on condition that it shall be respectful in its tone. The first number, printed to-day, contains nothing except extracts from Northern papers and an editorial statement of the bare facts of the evacuation and occupation of the city.

GREAT NAVAL BATTLE AT FORT WRIGHT.

Desperate Conflict Between the Cincinnati and Mallory.

THE LATTER VESSEL SUNK BY THE BENTON.

CAIRO, May 21.—The desperation of the rebel cause in the Mississippi valley culminated yesterday, in an attack on the United States flotilla off Fort Wright.

On Saturday morning, at an early hour, eight of their gunboats came around the point above the fort, and boldly advanced towards the flotilla. The Cincinnati, which was stationed at a point where the rebels came up on Friday, did not attract their attention until the fleet had passed above her. As soon as she was seen, a simultaneous attack was commenced from the whole fleet.

The gunboats made an attack upon her with but little effect, as the guns were poorly aimed.

The Cincinnati, in the meantime, had hauled into the stream, where an iron-clad ram, supposed to be the Mallory, advanced, in face of a continued broadside from the former, until with forty yards of her, and being the faster sailer, succeeded in moving between the Cincinnati and the right bank of the river, when men appeared upon her decks and prepared to board the Cincinnati. The design was frustrated by the Cincinnati throwing hot water from her steam batteries.

In the meantime, the rest of our gunboats had arrived at the scene of action and engaged the rebel fleet.

The Mallory, undaunted by the failure of her attempt to board the Cincinnati, crowded on a full head of steam and came toward that vessel, evidently intending to run her down.

Captain Stemble, who was in command of the Cincinnati, waited until the rebel monster came within twenty yards, when he fired a broadside into her from his Parrott guns, which did fearful execution.

The two boats were so close together by this time that it was impossible for the gunners of the Cincinnati to serve at their guns. It was only by bringing the steam batteries to bear on them again that the Mallory was compelled to haul off.

Captain Stemble shot the pilot of the Mallory with his revolver. He was himself wounded by a pistol shot fired by the pilot's mate of the Mallory.

While the engagement between the Mallory and Cincinnati was in progress, our shots had exploded the boiler of one of the rebel gunboats, and set fire to another, burning her to the water's edge.

The air was very heavy, and under cover of the dense smoke which hung over the river, the rebel fleet retired.

They were pursued until they gained a shelter under the guns of Fort Wright. None of our boats were injured, except the Cincinnati, and the damage to her was so slight that it can be repaired in twenty-four hours.

Four men on the Cincinnati were wounded, including the master's mate. No other casualties are mentioned.

When the smoke cleared away, and the retreat of the rebel fleet was discovered, a broadside from the flag-ship Benton was sent after the Mallory. Shortly after she was seen to careen, and then go down with all on board.

News from Southern Papers.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—The following Southern news have been received:

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 6th says: "The telegraphic news from Richmond is painfully significant. McClellan seems to have been preparing the same fate for Richmond that Butler and Porter got up for New Orleans. The Congressional stampede from Richmond had a very depressing effect, and it was believed that it foreshadowed the early evacuation of Virginia. The policy of evacuating this city is played out. We have but precious little more territory that we can spare.

The *Avalanche* of the same day says of affairs at New Orleans, that Mayor Monroe and all the aldermen have been arrested on refusing to take the oath of allegiance, and sent to prison. Great distress prevails in the city. Food of all kinds is extremely scarce, and flour is not to be had at any price.

There is more of the federal forces yet to be landed and the river is full of federal gunboats, mortar vessels and transports.

The Memphis *Argus* says that the confederate loss at Shiloh was 7,000 killed and wounded.

The same paper says, in an article on gunboats: Thus far it must be confessed that our attempts with gunboats on the river have been disgusting fizzles. The people know it and so does the government.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says that 33½ per cent. of Bishop Polk's army were killed and wounded at Shiloh.

The *Avalanche* of the 7th says we have advices from New Orleans up to Saturday, at 11 A. M.—Gen. Butler had taken the St. Charles Hotel for his Head Quarters. The Evans House in Poydras street has been converted into a hospital. The Jackson railroad depot was taken possession of on Saturday.

The federal pickets have been extended as far as the crossing of the Jefferson and Jackson railroads. Four gunboats and one transport started for Baton Rogue on Saturday morning, and seven federal regiments had been landed at New Orleans.

All the newspapers in New Orleans are still published, though a federal censor has been placed over every office to examine all matters and to exclude whatever may prove inimical to the federal cause.

A proclamation from Gen Butler was sent to all the offices and refused. When the guard came to the *Delta* office and were refused, they took possession, and sent for northern printers who worked it off in the edition.

HARD ON THE "F. F. V's."—J. M. Broomall, of Delaware county, in an address recently delivered for the benefit of the volunteers, gives the "First Families of Virginia" a pedigree which, though in many cases truthful, will not be relished by them. In speaking of the aristocracy of the South, he said:

"There has always existed in the South, and especially in Virginia and South Carolina, a party, of some considerable strength, opposed, if not to Republican institutions, at least to the general government. A state of things that prevents men from rising above the general level, except by reason of superior merit, is necessarily distasteful to men who have no merit, and who, notwithstanding are too proud to remain on a level with the masses. If we concede that qualities of mind are hereditary, we will understand the moving principle of these people by simply glancing at the *origin* of the boasted 'first families.'

"The men who emigrated to Virginia at its first settlement, were of King Charles' Cavaliers; the younger sons of the decayed nobility of England, as poor and as indolent as such people usually are, and proud in the ratio of their poverty and indolence. These were the *fathers* of the 'first families.' Many—too many—of the female colonists were caught by the police in the streets of the cities of England, perpetrating petty crimes, or living by means still more degrading. These women were sold to the colonists at so many pounds of tobacco per head, and they became the *mothers* of the 'first families.' It was naturally to be expected that the offspring would exhibit all the *pride* of the cavalier with all the *want of principle* of the London street thief or prostitute. History will decide whether this expectation is verified."

NEW ORLEANS VICTORY.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP "HARTFORD,"
At anchor off city of New Orleans, April 29, 1862.

SIR: I am happy to announce to you that our flag waves over both Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, and at New Orleans over the Custom House. I am taking every means to secure the occupation, by General Butler, of all the forts along the coast. Berwick's Bay and Fort Pike have been abandoned. In fact there is a general stampede, and I shall endeavor to follow it up. I am bringing up the troops as fast as possible.

We have destroyed all the forts above the city, four in number, which are understood to be all the impediments between this and Memphis.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. L. FARRAGUT,
Flag Officer Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Navy Department has received the following despatches:

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT CAYUGA,
OFF NEW ORLEANS, April 25, 1862.

FLAG-OFFICER: Your boldly conceived and splendidly executed plan of battle having resulted in perfect success, leaves me time to make up the report of my division. You will find in Lieut. Commanding Harrison's report an accurate outline of the noble part taken by the Cayuga, under his command, and bearing my divisional flag.—We led off at two A. M., in accordance with your signal, and steamed directly up the stream, edging a little to the starboard, in order to give room for your division. I was followed by the Pensacola in fine style, the remainder of my division following in regular and compact order. We were scarcely above the boom when we were discovered, and Forts Jackson and St. Phillip opened upon us.—we could bring no gun to bear, but steered directly on. We were struck from stem to stern. At length we were close up with Fort St. Phillip, when we opened with grape and canister. Scarcely were we above the line of fire when we found ourselves attacked by the rebel fleet of gunboats.—This was hot but more congenial work. Two large steamers now attempted to board our starboard bow, one on the stern and the other at our starboard beam. The nine-inch Dalhgren gun being turned on this fellow, we fired at a range of thirty yards. The effect was very destructive, and he immediately steered in shore and ran aground and sunk. The Parrott gun on the forecastle drove off the one on the bow, while we prepared to repel the boarders, so close was our remaining enemy. About this time Boggs and Lee came rushing in, and made a finish of the rebel boats eleven in all. In the gray of the morning, we discovered a camp with the rebel flag flying We opened with canister at 4 P. M., and received the sword and flag of Col. Zymanskiz, and his command of five companies, arms and camp equidage. While engaged at this point the Varuna came in conflict with a number of gunboats; she had been butted by one of them and sunk. But with his forward gun still above water, he was bravely maintaining the fight, driving off his enemies and saving his crew. Informing Capt. Lee, of the Oneida, who had also been engaged with the enemy, of the Varuna's situation, he instantly steamed up and made a finish of the rebel boats. The remainder of the fleet now came up. The Mississippi had been detained below with the Manassas and another iron-clad. After this everything passed under your observation.

The pleasant duty now remains of speaking of the Cayuga, and her brave officers and crew.—From first to last, Lieutenant Commanding M. B. Harrison displayed a masterly ability in steering his vessel past the forts, under a hurricane of shot and shell, and afterwards in manœuvering and fighting her among the gunboats. I cannot say too much for him. He was gallantly sustained by Lieutenant George W. Perkins and Acting Master Thomas H. Martin. These officers have my unbounded admiration.

I must, in conclusion express the pleasure which I experience in witnessing the seamanlike manner in which all the ships were handled. The reports of the divisional captains will inform you of the particular part borne by each ship. Respectfully,

J. BAILEY,
Captain and Commanding Division of the Red.
To Flag-Officer D. G. FARRAGUT, Commander-in-Chief, New Orleans.

U. S. SHIP HARRIET LANE,
April 29, 1862.

SIR: The morning after the ships passed the forts, I sent a demand to Colonel Higgins for a surrender of the forts, which was declined.

On the 27th I sent Lieut. Colonel Higgins a communication, herewith enclosed, asking again for the surrender. His answer is enclosed.

On the 28th, I received a communication from him, stating that he would surrender the fort, and I came up and took possession, drew up articles of capitulation, and hoisted the American flag over the forts. These men have defended the forts with a bravery worthy of a better cause. I treated them with all the consideration that circumstances would admit. The three steamers remaining were under the command of Commander J. K. Mitchell. The officers of the fort acknowledged no connection with them, and wished in no way to be responsible for their acts. While I had a flag of truce up they were employed in towing the iron floating battery of sixteen guns, a most formidable affair, to a place above the forts, and while drawing up the articles of capitulation, in the cabin of the Harriet Lane, it was reported to me that they had set fire to the battery, and turned it adrift upon us.

I asked the general if it had powder on board or guns loaded. He replied that he would not undertake to say what the navy officers would do.—He seemed to have a great contempt for them. I told him we could stand the fire and blow up if he could, and went on with the conference, after directing the officers to look out for their ships.

While drifting down on us, the guns getting heated, exploded, throwing the shot above the river. A few moments after the battery exploded, with a terrific noise, throwing fragments all over the river, and wounding one of their own men in Fort St. Phillip, and immediately disappeared under water. Had she blown up near the vessels, she would have destroyed the whole of them.

When I had finished taking possession of the forts, I got under way in the Harriet Lane, and started for the steamers one of which was still flying the Confederate flag. I fired a shot over her and they surrendered. There were on board of them a number of naval officers and two companies of marine artillery. I made them surrender unconditionally, and for their infamous conduct in trying to blow us up, while under a flag of truce, I conveyed them to close confinement as prisoners of war, and think they should be sent to the North and kept in close confinement there until the war is over, or they should be tried for their infamous conduct. I have a great deal to do here, and will send you all the papers when I am able to arrange them.

I turned over the forts to General Phelps. Fort Jackson is a ruin. I am told that over eighteen hundred shells fell in and burst over the centre of the fort. The practice was beautiful. The next work we go at we will settle sooner, as this has been hard to get at. The naval officers sunk one gunboat while the capitulation was going on, but I have one of the other steamers at work, and hope soon to have the other. I find that we are to be the hewers of wood and drawers of water; but as the soldiers have nothing here in the shape of motive power, we will do all we can. I should have demanded an unconditional surrender, but with such a force in your rear it was desirable to get possession of these forts as soon as possible.

The officers turned over everything in good order except the walls and buildings, which are terribly shattered by the mortars.

Very respectfully,
D. D. PORTER, Commanding.
To Flag Officer D. G. FARRAGUT.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
OFF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, April 25, 1862.

DEAR SIR:—In the excitement of the last two days you must not be surprised if I leave undone many things which I ought to do, and one of which was to write to you on the occasion of my taking this city. But, thank God, it has been done, and in what I conceive a handsome style.

I had two Union men on board who had been forced into the Confederate service at Fort Jackson as laborers. They informed me that there were two forts near the city, and as we approached the locality I tried to concentrate the vessels, but we soon saw that we must take a raking fire for two miles, so we did not mince the matter but dashed directly ahead. They permitted us to approach to within a mile and a quarter before they opened on us. Captain Bailey on the Cayuga, Lieutenant Commanding Harrison, was in the advance, and received the most of the first fire, but, although the shooting was good, they did not damage his vessel. The Cayuga then fell back and the Hartford took her place. We had only two guns, which I had placed on the top-gallant forecastle, that could bear on them until we got within a half a mile.—We then sheered off and gave them such a fire as they never dreamed of in their philosophy.

The Pensacola ran up after a while and took the starboard battery off our hands, and in a few minutes the Brooklyn ranged up and took a chance at my friends on the left bank; but they were silenced in, I should say, twenty minutes, or half an hour; but I cannot keep a note of time on such occasions. I only know that half of the vessels did not get a chance at them.

The river was too narrow for more than two or three vessels to act to advantage, but all were so anxious that my greatest fear was we should fire into each other, and Captain Wainwright and myself were hallooing ourselves at the men not to fire into our ships. This last affair was what I call one of the little elegancies of the profession—a dash and a victory. But the passing of the Forts Jackson and St. Philip was one of the most awful sights I ever saw. The smoke was so dense that it was only now and then you could see anything but the flash of the cannon and the fire-ships or rafts, one of which was pushed down upon us, the Hartford, by the ram Manassas, and in my effort to avoid it ran the ship on shore, and then the raft was pushed alongside and in a moment the ship was one blaze all along the port side, half way up the main and mizzen tops; but thanks to the good organization of the fire department by Lieutenant Thornton, the flames were extinguished, and at the same time we backed off and got clear of the raft.

All this time we were pouring the shells into forts, and they into us, and every now and then a rebel steamer would get under our fire and receive our salutation of a broadside. At length the fire slackened, the smoke cleared off, and we saw, to our surprise, that we were above the forts, and here and there a rebel gunboat on fire. As we came up with them, trying to make their escape, they were fired into, and riddled so that they ran them on shore, and all who could made their escape to the land. I am told, I do not know how truly, that General Lovell had gone down that evening to make an attack, with thirteen gunboats, a large ram of eighteen guns, and the Manassas.

The Manassas and the Mississippi made a set at each other at full speed, and when they were within thirty or forty yards of each other the ram dodged the Mississippi and ran on shore, when the latter poured her broadside into her, knocked away her smoke-stacks and then sent on board of her, but she was deserted and riddled, and after a while she drifted down the stream full of water. She was the last of the eleven we destroyed, but the larger ram was still at Fort Jackson: but they say here that she was sent down before she was ready, and that she will have to surrender with the forts, which I hope will be to-day or to-morrow.—I will give them my attention as soon as I can settle the affairs of the city.

I demanded the surrender of the city yesterday of the Mayor, through Captain Bailey as the second in command. His reply was that the city was under martial law, and he would consult General Lovell. His lordship said he would surrender nothing, but at the same he would retire and leave the Mayor unembarrassed.

This morning the Mayor sent his Secretary and Chief of Police to see me and say that he would call the City Council together at 10 o'clock, and give me an answer, and that the General had retired, and that he had resumed the duties of his office as Mayor, and would endeavor to keep order in the city and prevent the destruction of property. I sent him, by his Secretary, the letter marked No. 1, of which a copy is enclosed. I also sent him a letter, demanding the surrender of the city, in conformity with the demand made by me yesterday, through Captain Bailey.

This morning, at 6 A. M., I sent to Captain Morris, whose ship commanded the Mint, to take possession of it and hoist the American flag thereon; which was done, *and the people cheered it.*—At 10, I sent on shore again, and ordered Lieut. Kertz, of the navy, and Brown, of the marines, with a marine guard, to hoist the flag on the Custom House; but the excitement of the crowd was so great that the Mayor and Councilmen thought it would produce a conflict and great loss of life.—At 11, a signal was made to the fleet for Divine service, under a general order (copy No. 3.)

On April 26th, in the afternoon, having been informed that there were two forts eight miles above the city, at a place called Carrolton, I determined to take a look at them, and demolish them. We accordingly ran up, but to our surprise, we found the gun carriages all on fire, and upon examination, found the guns all spiked. It was a most formidable work for Commodore Foote to encounter on his way down—consisting of a long line of defences extending back from the river to Lake Pontchartrain, both above and below the city, on which there were twenty-nine and thirty guns each.

Immediately on my getting above the forts, I sent Captain Boggs, who is now deprived of a command by the sinking of his ship, which he had so nobly defended, down to Capt. Porter, through the bayou at the quarantine, directing him to demand the surrender of the forts. His demand was at first refused, but the soldiers told their officers that we were in their rear, and that they would not be sacrificed. So, this morning, the 29th, the gallant Bailey brought us the intelligence in the Cayuga, Captain Harrison, that the forts had surrendered, the rams blown up, and that the American flag floats over both forts.

I have sent down for General Butler's troops to come up and occupy this city, and will soon be off for Mobile. Depend upon it, we will keep the stampede up. I send Captain Bailey home as bearer of despatches. He has done his work nobly, and that while suffering under an infirmity which required attention and repose.

I am, very truly and resp'y, your ob't ser't.
D. G. FARRAGUT,
Flag Officer W. G. Blockading Squadron.

A STRANGE STORY.—A strange story (not by Bulwer,) is going the rounds of the English press. A lately married Irish earl, wishing to improve his old mansion, set architects at work, who discovered a room hermetically bricked up. It was fitted up in the richest style of one hundred and fifty years ago, and on the couch lay the skeleton of a female, while on the floor was the skeleton of a man, presenting evident traces of violence.—Jewels and dresses lay scattered about the room, but the fearful secret had been so well kept that no tradition could be remembered which would give any clue to the affair. The survivors—an injured husband probably among them—walled up the apartment, which has kept its dread secret over a century and a half.

POOR WHISTLING.—"Speaking of bores," says a victim of one of the species, "I can scarcely imagine one capable of inflicting more misery than an intolerable whistler. I can stand a fife when all the nation is armed and equipped on training day, and the drum, with its 'fiang, fiang,' serves to drown its screams; but to listen to a poor air badly murdered by a poor puckerer, I prefer death in some easier if not quicker way. I always think of the French stage-coach driver, who being very much annoyed by such a bore, turned upon him: "Mine vriend, vat for you vissel all ze time?—You loss your leetle dog, eh?"

☞ Judge Daniel McCook, father of General A. McD. McCook and General R. L. McCook, has gone to Pittsburg Landing to offer his services in the next fight. Judge McCook has seven sons in the army.

Altoona Tribune

PRINTED ON
Campbell's $650 "Country Press.

TRIBUNE POWER-PRES

CARD & JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.

Having, within the past two years, made consider
addition to our establishment in the way of new f
ress, Screw Press, Paper Cutter, Card Cutter, Ruling
chine, Card Power Press, and large Newspaper P
Press, (a cut of which we give above) we are now prep
to execute anything in the line of printing or rulin
in style equal to any establishment in the State, a
prices equally low. We can execute, on short notic
styles of

Wedding, Invitation, Visiting, Ball & Business Ca
Circulars, Programmes,
MAMMOTH POSTERS, SALE BIL
BILL AND LETTER-HEADS
Pamphlets, Pay and Check Bo
BLANK BOOKS,
MANIFESTS, AND BLANKS OF ALL KIN

All we ask is a trial, feeling confident that we ca
satisfaction if we have the opportunity.
Office in Lowther's building, corner of Virginia an
Ile streets, opposite Superintendent's Office.

LOCAL ITEMS.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF CAPT. P. T. K
—As mentioned in our last, the funeral of C
P. T. Keys took place on Thursday afternoon
t 2 o'clock, P. M. the cortege moved from
un Hall to St John's Catholic Church, in the
owing order:

Altoona Brass Band.
Escort of Three Months' Volunteers, under
mand of Captain Szink.
Major Edie and Lieut. Campbell, U. S. A
Hearse covered with American Flag.
Relatives and friends of the deceased in carri
Citizens on foot.

Arriving at the Church, the coffin was conv
rom the hearse into the Church, where the
ressive ceremonies of that denomination
one through with, and an appropriate ad
elivered by Rev. Welsh, of Hollidaysburg.

The ceremonies over at the Church, the
ession re-formed, in the order above given,
arched to the Catholic Cemetery, above
Altoona, where were consigned to their last
ng-place all that was mortal of Captain Key
Truly may we exclaim:

"Brief, brave and glorious was his young career!"

Beloved by those who knew him best, and
pected by all who enjoyed his acquaintance.
eath is universally lamented.

FIRE ON THE MOUNTAINS.—For several
past all the mountains in this vicinity, and, in
ll along the line of railroad between this
nd Harrisburg, have been on fire, and we
had a smoky time of it. So thick was the sm
that the sun presented the appearance of blood.
hadows disappeared. The weather was dry, w
nd windy, very favorable for the rapid sprea
he element. We learn that a great amou
ordwood, belonging to different persons, has
estroyed, and among the rest, some 700
elonging to Allegheny Furnace. The fire
eared to rage fiercest and travel fastest on F
ountain, where it formed an unbroken line
he summit to the base, and burned up everyt
f a combustible nature in its way. The s
fter nightfall, as witnessed from this place,
awfully grand and sublime." A smart sh
esterday (Tuesday) evening we hope extingu
he flames.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday night
Samuel Wilt, of this place, a brakeman o
of the freight trains between this place and H
burg, fell from his train and was run over
killed. It appears that, for the purpose of
more comfortably, he had placed a board diag
y across a stock car, between the slats, leavin
end protrude over the bumper he occupied.
passing through the narrows, below Lewistow
s supposed that the board was shaken out
place at the opposite end from the one on whic
at, thereby causing it to tilt and letting him
between the bumpers. He fell with his legs a
the rail and his body on the outside of the t
One of his legs was crushed from the thigh t
knee, where both legs were cut off. He lived
a few hours after the accident. His remains
brought to this place on Friday morning

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CARD & JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.

Having, within the past two years, made considerable addition to our establishment in the way of new fancy type, Screw Press, Paper Cutter, Card Cutter, Ruling Machine, Card Power Press, and large Newspaper Power Press, (a cut of which we give above) we are now prepared to execute anything in the line of printing or ruling in a style equal to any establishment in the State, and at prices equally low. We can execute, on short notice, all styles of

Wedding, Invitation, Visiting, Ball & Business Cards,

Circulars, Programmes,

MAMMOTH POSTERS, SALE BILLS,

BILL AND LETTER-HEADS

Pamphlets, Pay and Check Rolls,

BLANK BOOKS,

MANIFESTS, AND BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

All we ask is a trial, feeling confident that we can give satisfaction if we have the opportunity.

Office in Lowther's building, corner of Virginia and Annie streets, opposite Superintendent's Office.

LOCAL ITEMS.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF CAPT. P. T. KEYS.—As mentioned in our last, the funeral of Capt. P. T. Keys took place on Thursday afternoon last. At 2 o'clock, P. M. the cortege moved from Logan Hall to St John's Catholic Church, in the following order:

Altoona Brass Band.
Escort of Three Months' Volunteers, under command of Captain Szink.
Major Edie and Lieut. Campbell, U. S. A.
Hearse covered with American Flag.
Relatives and friends of the deceased in carriages.
Citizens on foot.

Arriving at the Church, the coffin was conveyed from the hearse into the Church, where the impressive ceremonies of that denomination were gone through with, and an appropriate address delivered by Rev. Welsh, of Hollidaysburg.

The ceremonies over at the Church, the procession re-formed, in the order above given, and marched to the Catholic Cemetery, above East Altoona, where were consigned to their last resting-place all that was mortal of Captain Keys.—Truly may we exclaim:

"Brief, brave and glorious was his young career!"

Beloved by those who knew him best, and respected by all who enjoyed his acquaintance, his death is universally lamented.

FIRE ON THE MOUNTAINS.—For several days past all the mountains in this vicinity, and, in fact, all along the line of railroad between this place and Harrisburg, have been on fire, and we have had a smoky time of it. So thick was the smoke that the sun presented the appearance of blood, and shadows disappeared. The weather was dry, warm and windy, very favorable for the rapid spread of the element. We learn that a great amount of cordwood, belonging to different persons, has been destroyed, and among the rest, some 700 cords belonging to Allegheny Furnace. The fire appeared to rage fiercest and travel fastest on Brush mountain, where it formed an unbroken line from the summit to the base, and burned up everything of a combustible nature in its way. The sight, after nightfall, as witnessed from this place, was "awfully grand and sublime." A smart shower yesterday (Tuesday) evening we hope extinguished the flames.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday night last, Samuel Wilt, of this place, a brakeman on one of the freight trains between this place and Harrisburg, fell from his train and was run over and killed. It appears that, for the purpose of riding more comfortably, he had placed a board diagonally across a stock car, between the slats, leaving one end protrude over the bumper he occupied. While passing through the narrows, below Lewistown, it is supposed that the board was shaken out of its place at the opposite end from the one on which he sat, thereby causing it to tilt and letting him drop between the bumpers. He fell with his legs across the rail and his body on the outside of the track. One of his legs was crushed from the thigh to the knee, where both legs were cut off. He lived but a few hours after the accident. His remains were brought to this place on Friday morning. He leaves a wife but no children.

FIRE IN COLLINSVILLE.—On Wedesday afternoon last, two weatherboarded log houses, the property of Isaac Walton, were burned to the ground, in Collinsville, just over the hill from this place. The fire originated from a stove-pipe running through the roof of one of the buildings. The afternoon being dry, the houses composed of combustible material, and none of the modern appliances for extinguishing the element on hand, it soon communicated to the second house, and those present could do little else than attend to saving household goods. The fire was also communicated to adjoining buildings but was discovered in time to prevent it gaining any headway. Most of the beds and bedding and other property in the second stories of the house were burned. There was no insurance on the houses or household property.

RETURNED.—Rev. A. B. Clark has vacated his position at Annapolis, as army despatcher, and returned to his charge in this place. We are glad to have him among us again. Rev. D. S. Banks, who supplied his place in his absence, has been appointed missionary to the Broad Top region for six months. We are pleased to state that the ministration of Rev. Banks was very acceptable to the congregation in this place. He bids fair to be a popular and useful herald on the walls of Zion.

OPENED.—We notice that Esquire Humes has opened his office in the small building on the corner opposite Ickes's store room, corner of Branch and Annie streets, East Ward. Our friends on that side of town have long desired a justice's office over there, and now Squire H. has stepped in to accommodate them. As a matter of course, they should patronize him.

IN BLAST AGAIN.—The large store room on the corner of Branch and Annie streets looks decidedly handsome, since the stock of entirely new goods, just received by Messrs. Geis & Co., have been placed upon the shelves. See their advertisement in another column.

RECEIVING LETTERS.—We clip the following excellent advice from an exchange: "The safest way of receiving mail matter is to have a box at the post office, and call for your own letters. The next safest is to receive your letters from a public carrier; the most insecure way is to have your letters in the "general delivery," because, in nine out of ten cases a letter will be delivered to any honest seeming person who calls for it, the presumption being either that he is the person addressed or that he is authorized to call. A box is the best way, because letters and papers are systematically put into such a receptacle, and men are apt to tire of calling for a daily examination where only transient letters are expected. Of course, some letters and papers are in such cases tardily received. If you or your family receive a dozen letters a year, a box will be found to pay what it costs in the superior comfort, promptness and certainty thereby obtained. Besides, is there anything more provoking than to wait your turn, in a long file, many before and many behind you, and make the clerks overhaul both papers and letters, and after all have nothing to show for your outlay of time, patience and personal dignity?"

ICE CREAM.—Josh Williams has inaugurated the ice cream business for the coming season, and a better article than Josh makes is hard to find. We had the pleasure of sampling it, a few evenings since, and therefore speak knowingly. Besides, Josh's saloon is in a convenient part of the town, next door to the Bank, and is fitted up in good style—side entrance for the ladies, and everything in "apple-pie" order. But Josh keeps more than ice cream for sale. He has a fine stock of confectionery, nuts, fruit, crackers, cakes, pies, cigars, tobacco, and first rate oysters. Don't forget Josh's saloon, gents, when you go out walking with the ladies. Ladies like ice cream.

"WHAT AN OLD HEN!"—Verily, Harper's picture maker has carved a comical looking old hen to represent Jeff Davis. There are other comicalities in Harper for Saturday next, together with double page engravings of battle scenes, &c. Frank Leslie, not to be outdone, gets up two papers weekly, filled with war scenes. These papers, together with all the dailies, and comical and literary weeklies and monthlies, can be had at Fet's Oak Hall at the earliest moment.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.—Everybody wants a daily paper to give him the news, and everybody wants a pictorial paper to give him representations of battle scenes, etc. Now everybody can get a daily paper regularly, and a pictorial paper also, by calling at Andy Clabaugh's, on the corner, Brant's Row. Also, all the comic weeklies and monthlies, together with Joseph De Young's India Rubber Coated Platina Pointed Steel Pens, schoolbooks, etc.

BROUGHT HOME.—The corpses of Paul Long and Job Miller, of the 84th Regiment, who fell at the battle of Winchester, passed through this place on Monday last, on their way to Hollidaysburg, where they were interred.

WHERE YOU CAN GET THEM.—A. Roush, Druggist, has just received a large and complete assortment of D. Landreth & Son's Garden Seeds. Also, a good stock of sweet briar pipes, and a superior quality of smoking tobacco, which he will dispose of at the lowest rates. Give him a call.

Proclamation of the President.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

The following proclamation has been issued by the President:

WHEREAS, by my proclamation of the nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, it was declared that the ports of certain States, including those of Beaufort, in the State of North Carolina, Port Royal, in the State of South Carolina, and New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, were, for reasons therein set forth, intended to be placed under blockade; and wherens the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal, and New Orleans have since been blockaded; but as the blockade of the same ports may now be safely relaxed with advantage to the interests of commerce:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved on the 13th of July last, entitled "An Act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans shall so far cease and determine, from and after the 1st day June next, that commercial intercourse with those ports, except as to persons and things and information contraband of war, may, from that time, be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his order of this date, which is appended to this Proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

AN INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.—The following touching story is thus related by a wounded witness from Newbern:

"The Lieutenant was in advance of his men in the bayonet charge, when a volley from the enemy shattered his right leg and the Captain's left.—They were both removed and laid side by side, when William called to the Surgeon, and said—'Surgeon, you must amputate my leg; I can't stand this.' The Captain tried to persuade him not to have it removed, but he was determined, and said it must be done. The Surgeon then administered chloroform and amputated his leg. As soon as the operation was performed, William called for a cigar, and smoked it very leisurely until the fire was near his lips. The Surgeon then came along and inquired—'How do you feel now, Lieutenant?' To which he replied—'Very comfortable, but I feel as if that stump of a leg you cut off was on again and the toes were cold.'—The Captain said it made him shudder to hear William speak so coolly, and he turned his head so as to look in his face. As he gazed at him he thought his eyes looked strangely. At that moment William sat up, and, in a voice which never sounded louder or clearer, shouted—'Forward, march!' and fell dead."

DID HIM AGAIN.—In Venango county, is a queer fellow by the name of Tom Barton, who drinks and stutters, and stutters and drinks. He has a brother Jim who is glib of tongue, and a great liar—we hope he has reformed, for he professed to have become a good man, and was baptized in the river. It was bitter cold day in the winter, and the ice had to be cut to make a place for the ceremony. As Jim came out of the water, Tom said to him: "Is it c-c-cold Jim?" "No," replied Jim, "not at all." "D-d-dip him again, m-m-minister," cried Tom, "he *l-l-lies yet!*"

PEN AND SCISSORS.

☞ Between Brotherline and Congress, or any other office—the verdict of the people.

☞ You need not read our first page.—*Whig.* Nor any other—if news is what you want.

☞ When Floyd is hung he will be like all the statements he makes, without any foundation.

☞ Since the commencement of the present year the rebels have lost an aggregate of nearly six hundred large-sized guns and artillery pieces.

☞ Lord Hardwicke said the other day in Parliament, that "the time would arrive when a ship would be fought by an engineer, a stoker and an artillerist."

☞ The *Whig* editor denies that he is a candidate for office. Altogether unnecessary. The people have before taught him *that* in a manner he won't soon forget.

☞ We want an apprentice.—*Whig.*

Why don't you pay those you get better and feed them on something else than hot water and snits? No wonder no one will stay with you.

☞ Beauregard's "victory" at Pittsburg Landing is very much like that described by "John Phœnix." He says: "I held the enemy down with my nose, which I had inserted between his teeth for that purpose!"

☞ The first shipment to New Orleans, on the news of its capture, was, of course, made by a Boston firm, which dispatched on Monday of last week, a cargo of 1,000 tons of ice to cool off the Crescent City—permission having been obtained from Washington.

☞ The Erie City *Dispatch* says:—"The neatest and best printed paper on our exchange list, if not in the State, is the Altoona *Tribune*." Thank you, brother Young. We appreciate a compliment of that kind, from one who understands the business as well as you do.

☞ The Indiana *Democrat* is the title of a new paper started in Indiana, Indiana county, by Jas. B. Sanson. It is printed on the type and press of the Johnstown *Echo*, which suspended when the war broke out, the editor, G. Nelson Smith, going into the army. The *Democrat* is a neat paper, typographically, and well edited.

☞ An old darkey, while enjoying the privileges accorded to him by these happy (!) times, was heard to exclaim: "Bress the Lord, halleluje, dat dis old nigger should lib to see dis ere happy time, when de white men must hab a pass to move about and nigger go where him please wid out one. Bress de Lord."

☞ Muggins was passing up street one day with a friend, when he observed a poor dog, that had been killed, lying in the gutter. Muggins paused, gazed intently at the defunct animal, and at last said: "Here is another shipwreck." "Shipwreck! where?" "There's a bark that's lost forever."—His companion growled and passed on.

☞ A bible was found in an officer's tent at Yorktown, evidently intentionally left with a mark in it, and a leaf turned down at 2d Kings, 9th chapter and 19th verse, onward. Any reader can find the passage and apply the name of Jehu to McClellan, that of Jehoram to General Lee, and that of Ahaziah to Jeff. Davis.

☞ When General Butler took possession of Baltimore, shortly after the breaking out of the war, the New Orleans Journals made merry at his expense, and declared he was an old colored barber, known as "Picayune Butler," who formerly kept a shop under the St. Charles Hotel in the Crescent City. We presume the New Orleans people will be pleased to meet their old friend "Picayune." It is feared, however, that they won't like his razor, nor even the shaving to which some of his journeymen will subject the rebels.

TO THE PUBLIC!—An experience of six months has fully convinced me that the CASH SYSTEM *is the best*, both for merchant and consumer. It enables the merchant to sell at ONE-HALF LESS PROFIT and make more clear money, with less trouble than he can by selling on credit; and the reason is obvious—he gets the money down for everything he wants to sell, and has the use of it immediately.—The consumer also saves by buying for cash, because he gets his merchandise at from 25 to 50 per cent. below what he would have to pay if he bought on credit, or even if he bought at a store which sells on credit. The credit business always loses a certain per centage, which must be made up from cash or prompt monthly payers.

I am determined to do nothing but a CASH BUSINESS, and have but *ONE PRICE* for my Goods.

I have just returned from the cities of New York and Philadelphia with the *largest and cheapest assortment of Goods ever brought to Altoona.* I would first invite attention to my complete selection of DRY GOODS, such as Morianta Silks, Black Silks, Ducals, Reps, Foulards, Schallics, Delaines, Poplins, Debeges, Ginghams, Cambrics, Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Linens, Table Napkins, Table Diapers, Gloves, Hosiery. Also, a fine stock of Cassimeres, Cottonades, Jeans, &c., for men and boys.

A splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes, for ladies, misses, men and boys.

A great variety of CARPETS, ranging in price from 12½ cents upward. Oil-Cloths of different patterns and prices. Window-Shades, of all styles.

Children's WAGONS, from $3.25 upwards. Spring Wagons only $4.25.

Wall Paper and Bordering—a large and entirely new selection, embracing the latest and most beautiful styles of Paper for Halls, Parlors, Offices, Bed-Rooms, &c., ranging in price from 5 cents per bolt, upwards.

GROCERIES.—My stock of Groceries is unsurpassed, being entirely fresh. Best Syrup Molasses, only 60 cents per gallon; 2d class only 50 cents. Sugars at 9, 10, 11 and 11½ cents per lb. Coffee, Tea, Spices, Salt, Fish, Soap, Candles, and everything in that line, at CASH PRICES.

In the QUEENSWARE line, I have the largest stock in town: Wedgewood's celebrated Iron-Stone Tea Sets, forty-six pieces, only $3.87. China Sets complete, only $12.00. Chamber Sets, from $1.25 upward.

In the way of GLASSWARE, I have everything mentionable, such as Fruit Stands, Cake Stands, Jelly Dishes, Preserve Jars, Goblets, Tumblers, &c., &c.

I would respectfully invite the public to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I feel confident that I can convince them that it is cheaper to buy *for cash* than *on credit*; and also, that my stock is worth an examination.

R. A. O. KERR.

Altoona, April 17, 1862.

MARRIED.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. N. E Gilds, Mr. JOHN WINKLER to Miss SUSANNA DIVELY, both of Greenfield township.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. John Moore, Mr. JOHN H. NICODEMUS to Miss REBECCA E. CRAWFORD, all of Martinsburg.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. A. W. Gibson, Mr. MATHEW HUNTER to Miss ELLA BARR, both of Hollidaysburg.

On the 11th inst., by Geo. Koon, Esq., Mr. FRANCIS SMITH to Miss CHRISTIANA HARKER, both of Freedom township.

DIED:

In Collinsville, on the 8th inst., IRA BELLA JANE, only daughter of M. B. and Emily Jane McDowell, aged 10 months.

THREE LOTS FOR SALE.—One on the South-Eastern Side of Claudia street, 50 X 120 feet—being No. 1 in Block WW.

One on the North-Western side of Elizabeth Street—being No. 10 in block HH.

One on the South-Western side of Agnes street—being No 3 in block QQ.

For terms, apply to G. W. STEWART, 3d door below the Post-Office, in Brant's Row. [May 15–3t].

S. M. WOODKOK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Altoona, Penn'a,

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties. Being associated with CHARLES E. PLEASANT, Esq., Military and Claim Agent, of Washington City, he will devote special attention to the prosecution and collection of claims against the United States, including Pensions, Bounty Lands, Arrears of Pay for Services in the Army and Navy, and generally all business before any of the Departments.

Office on Virginia Street, 2 doors above Julia Street.
May 15, 1862–tf.

TIMBER LAND FOR SALE
OR TRADE.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES to sell, or trade for property in the Borough of Altoona, a tract of FIFTY ACRES OF GOOD WHITE PINE AND WHITE OAK TIMBER LAND, situate in Clearfield county, two miles from Glen Hope, one mile from Clearfield Creek, and within thirty rods of an excellent SAW-MILL. It is within 18 miles of Tipton, by the Plank Road 17 miles from Tyrone by Turnpike, and 9 miles from Ocesola, on the Tyrone and Phillipsburg Rail Road—the Plank Road from Glen Hope to Ocesola running within one mile of the land.

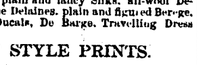
About 30 acres of this tract will be very good FARM LAND when the timber is taken off, and the balance good MEADOW LAND.

The advantages of this piece of land over many others can be known by calling on the undersigned in Altoona.
May 15, 1862–1m] JAMES H. GALER.

SAMUEL I. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS

STOVES,
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have just received a large supply of STOVES *of all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.



TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

They have also attached a copper-smithing room to their establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

HARDWARE.

The subscribers have added Hardware to their line of business, and are now prepared to supply anything in the Hardware and Cutlery line, such as Handsaws, Axes, Augers, Adzes, Chisels, Squares, Rules, Hammers, Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Files, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., all of which they offer on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Persons wishing anything in the Hardware line are requested to call and examine their stock.

☞ A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Store on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward, and on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, West Ward.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, Feb. 3d, 1862.

ONWARD! ONWARD!!
EXCELSIOR OUR MOTTO!
NOW OPEN
On the corner of Branch and Annie Streets,
EAST ALTOONA,
AN ENTIRELY
NEW STOCK OF GOODS!

HAVING DISPOSED OF THE entire stock of old goods in the above stand at auction, we desire to say to the public that we have just opened out an

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

to which we invite the attention of the public. We are determined to sell at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Our stock embraces a large and complete assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

consisting, in part, of plain and fancy Silks, all-wool Delaines, Alpacas, Challie Delaines, plain and figured Berege, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, De Barge, Travelling Dress Goods, and all the

LATEST STYLE PRINTS.

Men's Wear.

We have received a large and well selected stock of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS, such as Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Cashmerets, Tweeds, Jeans, Corduroys, Beaver Teens, Velvet Cords, and other fashionable goods for men and boys.

WHITE GOODS.

Irish Linen, Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, plain and dotted Swiss, Bobinets, Edgings, &c.

We have a large assortment of Ladies' Needlework Collars and Sets, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Gauntlets, Mitts, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Veils, &c. Also, Ticking, Checks, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of

SPRING SHAWLS.

We have received a large lot of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
HATS & CAPS, SHAKER BONNETS, &c.,

which we are determined to sell cheaper than ever.

QUEEENSWARE,
CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,
HARDWARE,

Groceries, Flour,
Bacon, Cheese,
Syrups, Molasses,
Mackerel, Herring,
Carbon Oil, Fish Oil,
Drugs and Medicines,

and, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Store.

☞ As we make our purchases almost entirely for cash, and as we will sell for

CASH ONLY,

AND KEEP NO BOOKS, it will enable us to sell Goods at very moderate prices; and by fair dealing and strict attention to business we hope to secure a liberal share of public patronage.

GEIS & CO.

Altoona, April 15, 1862–tf

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at the "ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

GROCERY AND PROVISION
STORE,
Annie Street, East Altoona, a few doors above Branch Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and fresh stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., which he will sell at prices equally as low as his competitors. His stock consists of

FLOUR, FEED,
BACON, HAMS,
FISH, SALT,
POTATOES, COFFEE,
SUGAR, TEA,
SPICES, CRACKERS,
CHEESE, TUBS,
BRUSHES,
BUCKETS, BROOMS,
RAISINS, LEMONS,
ORANGES, FIGS,
DATES, COMBS,
SOAPS, KNIVES,
BUTTER, EGGS,
CONFECTIONERIES, DRIED FRUIT,
AND DRUGS OF ALL KINDS.

I invite the public to call and examine my stock, as I am determined to please in quality and price.
May 8, 1862–tf WM. H. PERCIVAL.

C. C. SERVER & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO THOMAS R. TAYLOR & CO.)
Paper, Envelope, and Printers' Card
WAREHOUSE,
No. 513, MINOR STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WRITING, LETTER, NOTE, PRINTING, WRAPPING, MANILLA, TISSUE, SHOE AND HARDWARE PAPERS,

Printers' Cards,
BONNET, BOX AND STRAW BOARDS.
Printers, Blank Book Manufacturers,

Stationers and Storekeepers, will find it to their advantage to CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
May 1st, 1862.–1y.

EVERYBODY CALLS
AT JESSE SMITH'S,
when they want fashionable
Hats & Caps.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the city with his

Spring & Summer Styles of
HATS, CAPS,
MISSES' FLATS, &C.

His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.

All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Flats, &c., ever exhibited in this town.

Store on Virginia Street, opposite the Lutheran Church.
Oct. 3, 1861. JESSE SMITH.

EARLY PLANTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER would inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish any number of the following varieties of

GARDEN PLANTS,
from his hot-beds, in
COLLINSVILLE, NEAR ALTOONA.

He has the Large Red Smooths and Fegee Island Tomato Plants—Extra Early and Early Blood Turnip Beet Plants—Early York, Early Winningstadt, Large Late Drumhead and late flat Dutch Cabbage Plants, Celery, Egg and Pepper Plants—all improved varieties. Persons desiring any of the above plants should leave their orders early that they may receive the first ready for transplanting.
May 8–1m. JOHN RUTHERFORD.

$30. EMPLOYMENT! $100.
Commercial Agents Wanted
TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
ADAMS
(A NEW ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

We will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay wages at from $30 to $100 per month and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address (with stamp)

CHAS. RUGGLES, Gen'l Agent,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co. DETROIT, MICH.
May 8, 1862–1y

VAN ANDEN'S PATENT
PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.
HANNAH & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, 29 Cliff St., New York.

TWO SIZES.....$1.00 & 1.25.

ON RECEIPT OF PRICE A PRESS WILL be mailed to any address, postage paid. Descriptive Circulars sent if requested. Stationers and Agents supplied on liberal terms.

☞ Extraordinary inducements offered to intelligent Agents. [May 1st, '62—3m.]

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of ROMAN RIEBENACK, late of the Borough of Altoona, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same, without delay, to

ADAM ODENWALDER,
JOSEPHINE RIEBENACK,
Executors of Roman Riebenack, dec'd.
ALTOONA, PA., May 1, 1862.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE ALTOONA FAIR VIEW CEMETERY ASSOCIATION will be held on the second Thursday evening of each month, in the Council Room. M. CLABAUGH.
JAS. LOWTHER, President.
Secretary. [May 15–'62]

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. TERMS, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.–tf.

DO YOU WANT A HAT OR CAP, cheap or fine?—go to LAUGHMAN'S.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Jewelry, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Combs, Pocket-knives, &c., at LAUGHMAN'S

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES of Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags, at LAUGHMAN'S.

LADIES' SHAWLS AND SCARFS for sale cheap at LAUGHMAN'S.

ALL STYLES CARPETING AND Oil-Cloths can be found at LAUGHMAN'S.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, in endless variety, at LAUGHMAN'S.

GREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS, from $1.00 to $6.00 per pair, for Men and Boys, at LAUGHMAN'S.

HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, Collars, Neck-Ties, &c., for Ladies and Gentlemen, at LAUGHMAN'S.

MEN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, from 75 cents upwards, at LAUGHMAN'S.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SHIRTS—Cassimere and Muslin—fine and coarse—white and colored—at LAUGHMAN'S.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES for Men and Boys, Ladies and Misses, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'S.

SELLING—CHEAP FOR CASH—all the above articles, at LAUGHMAN'S, at the Express Office, Altoona House.
Altoona, May 1, 1862.

April 23d.] GOOD NEWS! [Altoona, 1862.

McCormick's New Goods
HAVE ARRIVED!

HIS assortment of Fancy Dress Goods is full and complete, consisting of all the LATEST STYLES OF FRENCH, ENGLISH & AMERICAN MANUFACTURES. The Grodrchure, Mousselaines, Lavilla Cloths, (plain and figured,) Poplins, Poridechene, Silk Poplins, Challies, Delaines, &c., with all the best makes of Calico

AT OLD PRICES,

from 8 to 12½ cents, with all the varieties usually kept, as cheap as any other house can sell—all having been bought for NETT CASH. Also, a full line of heavy

COTTONADES, FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

Also, a full and complete stock of

GROCERIES.

Nice Brown Sugar for 8 cts. Best Brown Sugar for 10 cts. White Sugar at 12½ cts. Best Syrup Molasses at 62½ cts. Baking Molasses, from 32½ to 50 cents per gallon; with all other articles in the line at Old Prices, excepting Coffee and Tea, which have advanced.

We are thankful for past favors, and hope, by strict application to business, and a desire to please our customers in prices, qualities and styles, to retain their patronage. All goods in our line will be sold STRICTLY FOR CASH, or in exchange for Produce, Lumber, &c., for which the highest price will be allowed.

McCORMICK'S STORE,
NORTH WARD.

N. B.—As we are going out of the Clothing business, all goods on hand will be sold at a fraction over cost.

THE ELEGANT HORSE,
SIR CHARLES,

will stand the ensuing season at the following places, commencing on Monday, April 14th, viz:—The first three days at the stable of Johnston & Gibbs, in Hollidaysburg; the next three days at the stable of Mr. Shoemaker, in Martinsburg; and the next three days at the stable of the owner, in Logan township—changing alternately throughout the season.

DESCRIPTION.

Sir Charles is a beautiful Bright Bay, with black mane and tail, fifteen hands high, and is nine years old this Spring.

PEDIGREE.

Sir Charles was bred in Virginia, and was sired by the celebrated Sir Charles, of that State, who beat Wood Pecker, at Point Pleasant, Va., for a purse of $5,000. The present Sir Charles was formerly kept at Harrisburg, and his colts, at one year old sold for $200.—The grand sire of this Horse stood at $100 the insurance, in the Valley of Virginia.

TERMS.

To insure a mare with foal, $15, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal; for the season, $10, to be paid at the end of the season; single service, $5, to be paid in advance. All accidents or escapes are at the risk of owners of mares, after they are known to be with foal. MARK UNVEN, Owner.
April 27, 1862–6t.] JOHN JONES, Groom.

POKED OUT AGAIN!

The undersigned would respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, as he has again opened out

AT HIS OLD STAND,

on Virginia st., a few doors below the Supt's Office,

with an entirely new and fresh supply of

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,
such as
FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, POTATOES,
CHEESE, CORN-MEAL, MILL-FEED
OATS, RYE, CORN,

TEAS of all kinds, COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUPS, BAKING MOLASSES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, DRIED FRUIT, SOAP, CANDLES, BROOMS, BRUSHES, Crockery, Wooden and Willow Ware, Stationery, Notions, Candies, &c. Also a large stock of

LIQUORS!

All the above goods will be sold, Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest prices. Come one—come all! See for yourselves, and be convinced. No charge for examining my stock. LOUIS PLACK.
April 17, '62–tf.

JUST OPENED AND READY FOR SALE, AT
M'CORMICK'S STORE,
NICE NEW HAMS,
SHOULDERS AND SIDES,
DRIED PEACHES AND DRIED APPLES,
LARD, FISH, SALT, &C.,
THE BEST SYRUPS,
COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, &C.

Also, a large assortment of
LAMP-SHADES, &C.,
with the best article of
RECTIFIED CARBON OIL;

all of which will be sold VERY CHEAP for Cash or Country Produce. ☞ CALL AND SEE.
Altoona, Mar'h 6, 1862.–tf.

U. S. ARMY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE TWELFTH REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY, REGULAR SERVICE, a few more able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. Pay ranges from $13 to $23 per month, according to the rank of the soldier. Each man will be furnished with equipments, ample clothing and subsistence. Quarters, fuel, and medical attendance free of charge. The pay of each soldier commences as soon as he is enlisted.

By an act lately passed, the term of enlistment has been changed from five to THREE YEARS, and every soldier who serves that time is entitled to

$100 BOUNTY

from the Government. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Government has wisely commenced to promote soldiers from the ranks. Advancement is, therefore, open to all.

For further information apply at the Recruiting Office, on Virginia street opposite Lowther's Store, Altoona.
Lieut. S. CAMPBELL,
12th Infantry, U. S. A. Recruiting Officer.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer at Private Sale EIGHT BUILDING LOTS, situate on the top of the hill, above the reservoir of the Altoona Gas & Water Company, being now held as property by the Presbyterian Church. The lots are fifty feet front by 175 feet deep, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase or view these lots will receive all information concerning them, by applying to Michael Clabaugh, R. H. McCormick, Alexander McCormick, or Chas. J. Mann, Trustees of Presbyterian Church. [Altoona, April 3, 1862.

BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State. Office with Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co. D. T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*
Jan. 27, '59–tf

NOTICE.—Whereas, my Wife, Jane F. Shoemaker, (formerly Jane F. Caulfman, daughter of Mary A. Caulfman, of Allodota, Blair county, Pa.,) has left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, I therefore caution all persons from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. J. F. SHOEMAKER.
April 27, 1862.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned is about starting a Tannery, and wishes to buy or trade for

400 CORDS

of good ROCK OAK BARK, and also for HIDES, for which the highest market price will be paid.
Altoona, April 17, '62–tf. LOUIS PLACK.

$25] EMPLOYMENT! [$75
AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, E. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.
Sept. 12–1y.]

SEED POTATOES.—A lot of fine PINK EYES and NESHANNOCKS just received, in fine order. J. & J. LOWTHER.
Altoona, April 10, 1862.–3t

HAIR OILS, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c. for sale by G. W. KESSLER.
1–tf.]

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at G. W. KESSLER'S.
1–tf.

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPtions just received and for sale by J. B. HILEMAN.
Oct. 15–tf]

SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES for sale at KESSLER'S.
[1–tf.]

TRIBUNE DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. — Banes, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Sportswood, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——— Pastor. —Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnston, Pastor.—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 5, 1862, TRAINS will arrive at and leave Altoona Station as follows:

Express Train East arrives		8,20 P. M.,	leaves	8,40 P. M.
"	" West "	7,50 A. M.,	"	8,10 A. M.
Fast "	East "	12,55 A. M.,	"	1,00 A. M.
"	" West "	8,05 P. M.,	"	8,20 P. M.
Mail "	East "	7,30 A. M.,	"	7,45 A. M.
"	" West "	6,45 P. M.,	"	7,00 P. M.

The HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH connects with Express Train West, and Mail Train East and West.

☞ THE BRANCH TRAIN also makes one trip to Huntingdon—leaving Hollidaysburg at 10.15 A. M.—Altoona at 10.40 P. M.—and arriving at Huntingdon at 1.20 P. M. Returning.—Leaves Huntingdon at 1.20 P. M.—Altoona at 3.15 P. M.—and arrives at Hollidaysburg at 3.45.

ENOCH LEWIS, *Gen'l Supt.*

MAILS CLOSE AND OPEN.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way	7 15 A. M.
Western Way	4 40 "
Hollidaysburg	7 15 A. M. & 6 20 P. M.
Western Through	7 20 P. M.
Eastern Through	7 20 "

MAILS ARRIVE.

Hollidaysburg	7.20 A. M. & 6 45 P. M.
Western Through	7 30 A. M.
Eastern Through	7 50 "
Western Way	8 20 P. M.
Eastern Way	6 45 "

Office Hours:—During the week, from 6 45 A. M. till 7 30 P. M. On Sundays, from 7 45 till 9 00 A. M.

GEO. W. PATTON P. M.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 281. A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

MOUNTAIN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 189 R. A. C., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COUNCIL, No. 9. R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COMMANDERY, No. 10, K. T. meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

ALTOONA LODGE, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

VERANDA LODGE, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

WINNEBAGO TRIBE, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

ALTOONA DIVISION, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Andrew G. Curtin.
Secretary of State—Eli Slifer.
Attorney General—William M. Meredith.
Auditor General—Thomas E. Cochran.
Surveyor General—William L. Wright.
Adjutant General—E. M. Biddle.
State Treasurer—Henry D. Moore.

BLAIR COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts—President Judge, Hon George Taylor. Associates, Samuel Dean, Adam Moses.
State Senator—Hon. Lewis W. Hall.
Assemblyman—Thaddeus Banks.
Prothonotary—Anthony S. Morrow.
Register and Recorder—Hugh A. Caldwell.
Sheriff—Samuel McCamant. Deputy—John Marks.
District Attorney—Benjamin L. Hewit.
County Commissioners—George L. Cowan, George Koon, James M. Kinkead.
County Surveyor—James L. Gwin.
Treasurer—John McKeage.
Poor House Directors—Peter Good, William Burley, David Arnandt.
County Auditors—A. M. Lloyd, Robt. M. Mesimer, L. L. Moore.
Coroner—A. J. Freeman.
Superintendent of Common Schools—John Mitchell.

ALTOONA BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace—Jacob M. Cherry, John W. Humes.
Burgess—John Allison.
Town Council—A. A. Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John Lemon, Jacob Hesser, C. R. Hostetter, N. J. Mervine.
Clerk to Council—S. M. Woodkok.
Borough Treasurer—Daniel Laughman.
School Directors—H. C. Dern, John Shoemaker, J. B. Hileman, Wm. Boyden, James Lowther, E. A. Beck.
Treasurer of School Board—J. B. Hilemau.
High Constable—Joseph K. Ely.
Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax—Jos. K. Ely.
Auditors—John A. Nichols, C. J. Mann, Alex. McCormick
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J. L. Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward—John B. Warfel.
" " West Ward—Michael Clabaugh.
" " North Ward—John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward—Wm. Rodamer, John Hickey.
" West Ward—Geo. W. Kessler, Jno. Bowman.
" North Ward—Robt. Green, Alex. McCormick.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!

Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.

D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

and a general assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspenders,
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,
&c., &c., &c.,

intended for the Spring and Summer trade.

The proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, feeling confident that his shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince any one of this fact.

He has also received the

LATEST FASHION,

and being a perfect "Cutter," he has no hesitancy in saying that he can make up clothing in the fashion, and in a manner that can not fail to prove satisfactory. It has passed into a proverb that

Belford's the very man that can make,
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap;
All that have ever tried him yet,
Say that he really cant be beat.

Remember the place, Virginia street, first door above Jaggard's Hall, Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC.—Mrs. Brunker, Music Teacher, Residence on Virginia street, two doors North of the Lutheran Church, Altoona. Terms $10 per term ($5 invariably in advance) for instruction either on the Piano, Guitar, Melodon, or Organ. Madame B. has had the advantage of a first-class European musical education, and is known to be a competent Teacher.

No charge for the use of the instrument or for instruction to beginners.

Altoona, Feb. 20, 1862.-3 mos.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at the "ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground off at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A

BAD BREATH,

SORE MOUTHS,

CANKER.

DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,

NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who use it. No Young Lady or Young Gentleman who is afflicted with

A BAD BREATH

should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A Bad Breath is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 37 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

☞ *Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.*

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O S Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G W Kessler.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the

CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL.

☞ Its action being entirely mechanical—polishing without wearing the enamel.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

is Recommended by all Eminent Dentists.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G W Kessle

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,

FOR THE CURE OF

TOOTHACHE

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Toothache Drops

in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 12½ Cts. per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G. W. Kessler.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Neuralgia Plasters,

FOR THE CURE OF

NEURALGIA,

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Powders

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 15 CENTS EACH.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G. W. Kessler.

Nov. 21, 1861-1y.

NORTH WARD AHEAD!

NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS AT OLD PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, where he has been selecting his stock of spring and Summer Goods, which for style, quality and Price cannot be surpassed in this neck of country. His stock is much larger than heretofore, and, as it is quite an object in these war-exciting times for every one to purchase where they can get the BEST article at the LOWEST PRICE, he would say that he can and will sell AS LOW, if not A LITTLE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE in this place. He wishes all to call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident he can offer inducement which will DEFY COMPETITION. His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR,
LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESS SHOES,
MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES,
MEN AND WOMEN'S HOSE. HATS AND CAPS,

Ginghams, Lawns, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Dried Peaches and Dried Apples, Plain and Canvassed Hams, &c., &c., &c.

He will sell the AMERICAN PRINTS at 12½ cents.
FAST MADDER COLORS, " 10 "
FANCY DELAINES, from 12½ to 25 "
Fine Bleached MUSLINS yard wide, 12½ "
" " ¾ " 10 "
" " ⅞ " 6¼ "
Heavy Unbl'ched " yard 12½ "
" " ⅞ " 8 and 10 "
LAWNS, from 8 to 15 "
LADIES' SLIPPERS, from 40 to 50 "
" Fine, French, Sewed, Heeled BOOTEES. $1 25
" Pegged " 1 00
MEN'S CALF BOOTS, 2 75
" GOAT " 2 50
BOYS' GOAT. (Nos. 4 and 5.) 1 50
MEN AND BOYS' OXFORD TIES, from 75 cents to 1 00
MEN'S CALF MONROES, 1 00
All sizes of MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES, very low.

GROCERIES Rio Coffee at 20 cents, White Sugar 11 and 12½ cents. Brown Sugar from 7 to 10 cts.: Best Honey and Lovering's Syrup, at 60 cts.; Sugar House Molasses, 40 cts.; Baking Molasses, 31 to 40 cts.; together with Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., and all other articles of Goods just as low as any other house can sell. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. A. SPRANKLE.

Altoona, May 1, 1862. North Ward.

A ROUSH, Druggist, takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the citizens of this place and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and desires to inform the public in general, that he still continues

At his Old Place of Business,

A few Doors above the Post-Office,

where he is at all times prepared to attend to their wants in his line of business, consisting of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS,
PAINTS, PUTTY,
VARNISHES,
DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY,
PATENT MEDICINES,
EXTRACTS,
CARBON OIL AND LAMPS.
SWEET-BRIAR PIPES,
CHOICE SMOKING TOBACCO.

LIQUORS,

FOR MEDICINAL USE, ALWAYS ON HAND.

Physicians Prescriptions

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED,
AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.

Altoona, Pa., April 17, 1862.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION, AND

No Humbug or Clap-Trap!

WITH A VIEW OF QUITTING THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS the coming season, I now offer my stock of

WINTER GOODS AT COST!

And I feel confident that I can make it to the interest of any person in need of such goods, to call and examine Goods and Prices. They were all bought for nett CASH, and BEFORE THE ADVANCE, in the Fall, consequently, they are MUCH CHEAPER than they will be had another season.

☞ I intend to pay strict attention, hereafter, to the

HARDWARE

branch of my business; and hope, by keeping none but

The Best Make of Tools,

and buying direct from the Manufacturers, to convince our Mechanics that they can buy as ch ap from me as they can in the City.

My stock of BUILDERS' HARDWARE generally, SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS. COFFIN TRIMMINGS, TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY, &C., &C.. will always be found complete.

CHAS. J. MANN.

Altoona, March 6th, 1862.

ALTOONA HIGH SCHOOL.

Prof. JOHN MILLER, Principal.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on *MONDAY*, Nov. 4th. The established reputation of Prof Miller as an accomplished scholar and successful Teacher is a sure guarantee to parents, guardians and others, that the school will be so conducted as to give full satisfaction.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.

For English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Mental and Advanced Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Latin and Greek	$12 50
For German or French	5 00
For Music	5 00

☞ Payment of subscription to be made *monthly* to the School Directors.

DR. CALDERWOOD offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity. Office on *Virginia Street*, nearly opposite C. J. Mann's Store.

REFERENCES:

J. B. Luden, M. D., Huntingdon.
Jno McCulloch, M. D., "
H. T. Coffey, " Pittsburgh.
Rev. J. B Christ, Birmingham.
Rev. Thomas Stevenson, Tyrone City.
Jacob Burley, "
C. Guyer, "
W. Burley, "
M. H. Jolly, "

Altoona, May 9th, 1861-1y*

COAL.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERY family to get in their supply of coal for the Winter, and the subscribers would therefore inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he is prepared to supply them, on short notice, with a superior article of ANTHRACITE and ALLEGHENY BITUMINOUS COAL. He will sell it by the Train, Car, or Cart Load, or by the bushel, delivered at the door of the purchaser.

☞ Yard on the North side of the Railroad—upper end of Altoona Yard. H. R. MYERS.

July 25, 1861.-tf.

WALL PAPER AND BORDER.—We invite the attention of persons in want of the above article, to our

IMMENSE STOCK, JUST RECEIVED

direct from the manufacturers in New York, which enables us to sell on much better terms than those who buy in small lots from second hands. Our stock consists of ALL THE NEWEST STYLES & PATTERNS, and ranging in price from six cents up to fifty cents per peice.

J. & J. LOWTHER.

Altoona, March 27th, 1862-3mos.

WM. S. BITTNER,

Dental Surgeon,

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

Teeth extracted without pain by the Current Electro-Magnetic Machine.

J. G. ADLUM,

Notary Public,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman. October 1, 1857.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

Spring & Summer Goods!!!

J. B. HILEMAN has just received a large and well selected stock of Goods, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Blue Drilling, and all other kinds of Goods for

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

together with a grand and magnificent assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Bereges, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Chintzs, De Beges, Crapes, Prints, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillias, Underskirts and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hooped Skirts, Skirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Tickings, Checks, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Table Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS, &C.

GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N. O. Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ Call and examine his Stock, and you will be convinced that he has the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Altoona, April 4, 1862.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

Agent for Blair County.

WHEELER & WILSONS

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. H. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 2 ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861-tf.

THE HEROES OF PEACE

AND

THE HEROES OF WAR.

E. ANTHONY, 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, is now publishing, in addition to other portra ts, the celebrated collecti n known in Europe and America as

BRADY'S NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY,

in which is included Portraits of nearly all the PROMINENT MEN OF AMERICA, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits $3.00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail.

Scenes of the War for the Union,

are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form,

ALSO,

Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Tu key, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., *ad infinitum.*

OUR INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

Are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of leaves, or the march of an army does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $3.00 per dozen.

We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscops, Photographic Albums, and Photographic Materials in the United States, and perhaps in the world.

CATALOGUES, containing lists of our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway, near St. Nicholas, New York.

Aug8-1y

LABOR-SAVING WASHING MACHINE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING purchased the right for Blair county, of

Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine,

are now manufacturing them at Altoona, and intend to supply them to those persons throughout the county who desire a LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.

This machine is got up on an entirely new principle, and is considered, by those who have seen it in use, the best that has ever been brought before the public.

Among the many advantages of this machine over all others may be mentioned the following:

1st. Its simplicity of construction, making it almost impossible to get out of order.

2d. Its speed, which astonishes alike the operator and the looker on.

3rd. The facility with which it adapts itself to the bulk or quantity of clothes desired to be washed.

4th. It washes equally well the finest and lightest fabric or the coarsest and heaviest, such as bed-quilts, comforts, blankets, &c.

McMINN & DERN,
Altoona, Blair County, Pa.

We the undersigned, hereby certify that we are now using Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine and are fully satisfied that it is a very excellent article of the kind; combining as it does great speed with little labor, and performing its work in the most satisfactory manner. We therefore cheerfully recommend it to all who desire a real labor-saving washing machine.

JOHN WOODS. EMILE TIETZE.
MICHAEL CALVERT. THOS. McAULEY.
JOSEPH G ADLUM. DANIEL PRICE.
R. A. O. KERR.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently retired the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

W. M. LLOYD & CO., *ALTOONA, PA.,*

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO., *HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.*

BANKERS,

(*Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co."*)

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received, on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates.

Feb. 3d, 1859.

TIMBER AND FARM LAND WANTED.

$3,000.—A general assortment of PAINTS to this amount, of all colors, *DRY and in OIL*, well suited for Country Trade, will be exchanged for Real Estate, at wholesale prices. Improved property preferred.

J. WHITE,
124 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia.

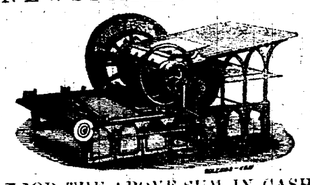
Nov. 7, 1861.-6 mos.

BLANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

CAMPBELL'S

SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLAR

NEWSPAPER PRESS.



FOR THE ABOVE SUM IN CASH I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven by hand with ease at the rate of

SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR.

on any kind of a job from a colored poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.

Bed 31 x 46 inches, rolls a form 27 x 44 inches with two rollers, weighs, boxed for shipment, 4200 lbs, and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

There is included with the Press, one rubber blanket, two sets roller-stocks, and two roller-moulds

Boxing and cartage, $25 extra.

I have issued a specimen done on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take great pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.

Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill.

THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.

You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address A CAMPBELL,

No. 16, Spruce street, N. Y.

Sept. 19, 1861.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest light for table light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

Aug. 19, 1858-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which when examined always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it and I am not dependant upon any one to fit me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 25-3m JACOB SNYDER.

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware

SPOUTING, &C.

S. RIGG WOULD RESPECTfully aform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.

He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Store Pipe, &c.*

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county, of R. V. JONES'

IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,

an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING, either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

GROCERY, PROVISION AND WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that he has purchased the interest of A. MILLIRON in the Grocery and Provision Store heretofore kept by them on Virginia street, below Caroline St., where he will continue the business, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

FLOUR, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES
DRIED BEEF, FISH, SALT, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES,

and everything usually kept in Grocery and Provision Stores, all of which he receives fresh from the eastern and western cities, and will sell at the most reasonable prices.

Having recently obtained license to sell liquor by wholesale, I will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of liquors of the best qualities to be had.

I respectfully solicit a share of public custom.

July 12, 1861-tf.] J. BERKOWITZ.

MORE GOOD NEWS.

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND

VESTING,

material for

FINE AND COARSE

OVERCOATS,

material for

BOYS' CLOTHING.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

such as Under-hirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

All work ordered will be made up in the very best style, according to the latest fashions, on short notice.

Nov. 1, 1869-tf THOMAS ELWAY.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.

Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!

The undersigned is prepared to locate LAND WARRANTS in the Omaha and Nebraska City Land Offices.—Good selections can now be made near the large streams and settlements. The Lands of this Territory, now in Market, are of the best quality.

☞ Selections carefully made. Letters of inquiry requested. ORKAPOLIS, Cass County, N. Ter.

July 14, 1859.-tf

REFERENCES:

Rev. A. B. Clark, Altoona, Pa.
Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., Bankers, Altoona, Pa.
McCrum & Dern, Editors, " "
Thos. A. Scott, Supt. P. R. R., Alex. F. McKinney, "
D. McMurtrie, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.

HUTTER'S

STATE CAPITOL

Book Bindery,

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.

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This establishment is chiefly devoted to the manufacture of Blank Books for Banks, County offices, Railroad Companies, and private individuals. In all cases the very best of stock and workmanship may be relied upon. Blank Books printed, paged and bound in any desired pattern. Sheriff's, Attorneys and Justices Dockets of all sizes, made and ruled to order. Tri-annual and Yearly Assessments, Duplicates, &c., for county purposes, printed or plain, ruled and bound to order. County Dockets made of the best linen paper.

Librarians, and others, desiring to have their Books neatly bound and at moderate prices, should give me a call. Newspapers of the largest sizes, Harper's Weekly, Gleason's Pictorial, Ballous, Scientific American, London News, bound to order, and in any style required. Harper's Monthly, Magazine, Knickerbocker, Blackwood's and Graham's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, Lady's Repository, Peterson's Magazine, Piano Music, &c., bound in extra styles, in the more plain and substantial half binding. Select Pamphlets, Law Magazines, Pamphlet laws, bound in good Library style, at very moderate prices. Persons having a number of volumes to bind, will receive a liberal discount. Binding can safely be sent to us from a distance by Express, and all work entrusted to our care will be speedily executed, safely packed and returned by Express. All work warranted. Address F. L. HUTTER.

Harrisburg, Pa.

☞ McCRUM & DERN, at the *Tribune* Office, are the agents for Altoona, and vicinity. They will give information in relation to binding, and receive and return work free from extra charges, for all who ent, ust their work to my care. [March 21, 1861-ly

Over three weeks and less than three months per square for each insertion.

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ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY.

The Only Place Where a Cure can be Obtained.

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